

Iraq says 13,000 Iranian guards killed

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq on Monday reported more than 13,000 Iranian Revolutionary Guards killed in a six-day battle near the southern Iraqi port city of Basra. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a military source as saying the dead belonged to 45 Revolutionary Guards battalions forming six divisions and a brigade. The source said on Tuesday that Iran had launched a three-pronged offensive west and south of the Fish Lake, an Iraqi defensive line some 10 kilometres from Basra and had managed to gain some "footholds." Iraq's elite Presidential Guard launched counter-attacks on Saturday and were reported to have driven the Iranians back. The military source said seven Iranian warplanes, one helicopter gunship and two reconnaissance planes were shot down. Iraq has conceded the loss of one jet. The source also said Iraqi forces destroyed 50 Iranian tanks, hundreds of vehicles and other war material. Iran on Thursday launched a second attack on the central sector northeast of Baghdad. Iraq said it pushed the Iranians back, killing and wounding 1,500 men.

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Justice ministers postpone debate on civil status law

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab justice ministers on Monday continued a debate of draft laws referred to them and decided to postpone discussion of a draft civil status law to the next session of the Council of Arab Justice Ministers. The general inspector of the Ministry of Justice and the conference's spokesman, Majed Ghunma, said that the council's general secretary, Mohammad Miko, reviewed activities of the council's general secretariat during Monday's morning session. He also reviewed studies on civil and criminal courts legislation in the Arab World and technologies analysis and classification and indexing of legislation in force in Arab countries.

Sfar receives Haj Hassan

TUNIS (Petra) — Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar Monday received Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan for discussions on bilateral relations and means of enhancing them in the interest of both countries. The meeting was attended by the Tunisian minister of social affairs and Jordan's Ambassador to Tunisia Talal Al Hassan. Mr. Haj Hassan is in Tunis to chair the executive bureau of the Arab Social Affairs Ministers' Council which opens today.

Panel on unemployment finalises findings

AMMAN (Petra) — A ministerial committee entrusted with remedying unemployment in Jordan Monday held its final meeting under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali and reviewed recommendations made by the committee in preparation for submitting them to the Cabinet for endorsement.

Assad to visit Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad will visit the Soviet Union later this month, the Soviet news agency TASS said Monday. It said Mr. Assad would arrive in the second half of April but gave no further details. Mr. Assad's last official visit to Moscow was in June 1985.

Egypt holds second round of elections

CAIRO (Agencies) — Runoff elections were held on Monday to elect nine independents to Egypt's new parliament, which like the last one is dominated by President Hosni Mubarak's governing party. In each of the nine constituencies, the contest was between the two candidates who won the largest number of votes in the first round last Monday but fell short of the minimum 20 per cent of the vote required by law.

Pakistani jurist dies

LAHORE (R) — A top Pakistani jurist and human rights campaigner, Mahmud Ali Kasuri, who served as law minister under executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, died Monday aged 76 after a long illness, his family said. Mr. Kasuri was best known as a lawyer who did not charge a fee for defending political prisoners.

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Israeli troops kill Birzeit student and injure 7 others

University ordered closed for 4 months

Over 100 Palestinians held without trial

RAMALLAH, occupied West Bank (Agencies) — Israeli troops shot dead a Palestinian student and wounded seven other demonstrators on Monday, in a clash at Birzeit University in the occupied West Bank, a university official said.

The Israeli army ordered the closure of the Palestinian university for four months. Students said the incident, the worst at Birzeit since two people were shot dead in a similar clash four months ago, was sparked by Jewish West Bank settlers who went to the campus following tension in the area. University officials said the army arrested about 20 students. "The old campus, where the shooting occurred, is still tense and the military are surrounding the campus. Two hundred students are besieged inside," the university official said. Palestinians identified the dead student as Musa Hanafi, 23, from Rafah in the occupied Gaza Strip. An army sergeant turned back journalists and area residents trying to reach the campus at a military roadblock three kilometres from the university.

Shultz and Shevardnadze hold extended talks on missile deal

MOSCOW (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, on the first day of a new round of arms talks, on Monday arranged an unscheduled session likely to last late into the night. State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters the third meeting of the day was to begin at 8.30 p.m. But he added: "I would not read anything into that." Redman spoke to reporters at the gates of the U.S. ambassador's residence, where Mr. Shultz was attending dinner. Earlier, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze had two sessions of talks and lunch together. Their discussions centred on a possible medium-range missile accord that would be the first superpower arms deal in nearly a decade. The two men, accompanied by senior aides and arms control experts, met at an elegant 19th century mansion in central Moscow.

Shultz said to have been briefed on Peres-Soviet meetings

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said a senior aide to Helsinki to brief U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Mr. Peres' meetings with Soviet officials in Rome last week, Israeli officials said Monday. The aide, Yossi Beilin, met Mr. Shultz's aides in Helsinki on Monday before the U.S. secretary of state flew on to Moscow for talks on arms control. Mr. Peres held talks with two Soviet officials on the prospects of Soviet participation in an international conference on Middle East peace and of increased Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel. Mr. Peres has urged Moscow to renew its ties with Israel, severed during the 1967 Middle East war, and ease restrictions on Jewish emigration if it wants a role in the Middle East peace process. The Soviet ambassador to Kuwait has ruled out the resumption of diplomatic relations between his country and Israel, but predicted the number of Jewish emigrants would increase, a newspaper reported Monday.

Merchants in neighbouring Ramallah shuttered their stores to show sympathy for the students and to avoid clashes with the Israeli army, which was patrolling the town north of Jerusalem in force. The incident came hours after the Israeli army announced it had detained nine Palestinians overnight, including an alleged leading supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), in response to anti-Israel resistance activities. They included Faisal Hussein of Arab Jerusalem, viewed by many Israelis as an unofficial spokesman for the PLO, and Ma'moun Sayed of Ramallah, a former editor of the daily Al Fajr. Their detentions brought to about 50 the number of Palestinians being held under "administrative" procedures for holding persons viewed as security risks for up to six months without trial. Recent anti-Israeli protests have pressed for improved living conditions for Arab prisoners in Israeli jails and Jewish settlers say they have warned authorities of increasing Arab petrol bomb attacks and stone-throwing.

Prospects for clinching a deal improved at the end of February when the Kremlin dropped its demand that any agreement must depend on resolving the deadlocked dispute over the U.S. "Star Wars" programme. Since then, the West has raised the issue of Soviet superiority in short-range missiles, but last week Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev offered to start parallel talks on this class of rockets as well. If a medium-range agreement were signed, it would be the first superpower arms accord since the 1979 SALT-II accord on strategic weapons. U.S. President Ronald Reagan withdrew last November from that treaty, which was never ratified. Mr. Shultz says he is ready to discuss a wide range of other disarmament issues in Moscow and has brought a large team of experts. Soviet officials say they are also ready for "constructive talks" on all arms problems.

Egypt unlikely to intervene in Gulf — Abu Ghazala

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Egyptian Defence Minister Field Marshal Mohamed Abdal Halim Abu Ghazala said in remarks published on Monday he did not think Egypt would intervene in the Gulf as a result of the Iran-Iraq war. Asked if Egypt would intervene if Iran gained the upper hand in the 6-1/2-year-old conflict, Field Marshal Abu Ghazala told the United Arab Emirates (UAE) daily Al Itihad: "No state can ask another to help it or intervene without the completion of necessary studies. This has not happened in the Gulf and I do not think it will happen, especially since Egypt has always said it will not intervene in the affairs of any other state." But he repeated earlier Egyptian statements that the security of Egypt was inseparable from that of the Gulf. Egypt backs Iraq and has close ties with Gulf Arab states despite the absence of diplomatic relations, broken after the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli treaty. "We are speaking of sovereign countries which have their strategic decisions and have the first and last right to specify the form, type and timing of any action or cooperation," Marshal Abu Ghazala said. He also saw no quick end to the war. On recent fighting between Iran and Chadani forces in

A Jewish woman was killed in a petrol bomb attack on Saturday and her husband and two children were critically wounded when their car passed near the West Bank town of Kalkiya. The attack sparked riots by Jewish West Bank settlers who rampaged through the West Bank and set fire to Arab cars and orchards in Kalkiya. The Israeli army reported dozens of arrests but would not give a total figure. Israeli army radio reported 30 Arabs detained, but the Palestine Press Service said the number exceeded 100. The army stepped up its presence in West Bank and that four Palestinian vocational schools had been closed to prevent students from gathering, the daily Yediot Ahronot reported. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was quoted as saying in an interview with Yediot Ahronot that Saturday's attack would not stop Jewish settlement in the occupied territories. "This (attack) obliges us to step up the war against (resistance) and guarantee the roads for Jewish settlement," he said.

Tindemans arrives today

AMMAN (J.T) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans starts an official two-day visit to Jordan on Tuesday. During the visit, Mr. Tindemans will hold talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and senior government officials. Mr. Tindemans, president of the European Community (EC) Council of Ministers, will also meet with his Jordanian counterpart Taher Al Masi to discuss the situation in the Middle East region and current efforts for holding an international peace conference as well as Jordanian-Belgian cooperation. Mr. Tindemans will also visit archaeological and tourist sites in the Kingdom and will hold a press conference on Thursday shortly before his departure from Amman. Reports from Brussels said Mr. Tindemans' visit, which will also take him to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, was aimed at promoting recent EC call for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The visit comes amid a flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at breathing new life into Mideast peace efforts and follows a trip last week by His Majesty King Hussein to Belgium, The Netherlands and Britain to discuss the issue. Mr. Tindemans, whose country currently holds the EC's rotating presidency, will visit Israel next month, but as yet has no plans to visit Syria. Community governments imposed largely symbolic sanctions against Syria last November at Britain's request over alleged Syrian involvement in a plot to blow up an Israeli airliner in London. Britain, particularly, is opposed to closer EC-Syria links, although Mr. Tindemans has indicated that he will have to visit Damascus if the conference initiative is to become reality. Mr. Tindemans' trip follows what he sees as an unexpectedly positive response from the 12-nation EC last February to the relaunch of the idea of an international conference held under United Nations auspices. Mr. Tindemans, who previously said he would not visit the region unless sure of progress, says recent developments have left him optimistic, although he has stressed that formidable obstacles still remain before such a conference can be convened.

Businessmen end Cairo talks

CAIRO (Petra) — The Jordanian and Egyptian Businessmen Council on Monday called on all executive bodies in both countries, investors and businessmen to set up joint Jordanian-Egyptian investment projects and to remove all obstacles facing the establishment of such projects. Concluding a two-day meeting here, the council called for exchange of information and statistics on commercial and economic situation in both countries. It recommended that a joint Jordanian-Egyptian contracting company be set up. It also called for setting up specialised companies from the private sector to enhance commercial cooperation between the two countries. In the field of transport, the Egyptian government has honoured a recommendation whereby all Jordanian vehicles entering Egypt, will be supplied by Egyptian plates in addition to their Jordanian plates.

Arab Council for Child Development ends meeting after electing officials

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prince Talal Ibn Abdul Aziz, president of the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organisation (AGFUND), was elected president and Egyptian First Lady Suzanne Mubarak was elected vice-president on Monday of the newly-established Arab Council for Child Development. The council, which was launched on Sunday with its first meeting here, concluded its sessions on Monday after discussing issues related to the establishment and functioning of the council in addition to reviewing various programmes on child health, education, culture, family and community development, resources and public information. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Prince Talal co-chaired the first meeting of the council on Sunday and called on Arab governments to mobilise their resources and work towards securing a bright future for their children. Prince Hassan was unanimously elected honorary president of the council.

During Monday's meeting, participants, who included Arab government officials, poets, writers, social workers, intellectuals, politicians and U.N. officials, elected a 25-member board of trustees headed by Prince Talal. In addition to Mrs. Mubarak who was named vice-president, the board includes Mr. Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, head of the now dissolved military council of Sudan, Mrs. Sara Al Mahdi, wife of Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi, Mrs. In'am Mufti of Jordan, Mr. Samir Sirhan, Dr. Faoud Ismail and Mr. Mahmoud Al Jaber from Egypt, Mr. Yasser Al Maith from Syria, Mr. Nidal Ashgar from Lebanon, Mr. Rashid Al Idris from Tunis, Mr. Nassir Al Nuis



Her Majesty Queen Noor, Egyptian First Lady Suzanne Mubarak (to the Queen's right), Mrs. Sara Al Mahdi (right), wife of the Sudanese prime minister, Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali (to the Queen's left) and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid attend the closing session of the constituent assembly of the Arab Council for Child Development on Monday (Petra photo)

from the United Arab Emirates, Ms. Huda Al Ghazali from Oman, Dr. Farouq Al Saloum from Iraq, Dr. Hassan Ibrahim, Mr. Abdullah Yousef Al Ghanem and Dr. Suad Al Sabah from Kuwait, Dr. Ali Onili and Ms. Fatimah Al Halabi from Morocco, Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Dakhil and Mr. Mohammad Al Tayeb from Saudi Arabia and Mr. Ahmad Ould Sikka from Mauritania. The board members were chosen on the basis of their respective country's size and population. The maximum number of representatives per country was set at three.

The board of trustees held its first meeting on Monday and elected Dr. Dakhil as rapporteur and Dr. Sadeeddin Ibrahim, as acting secretary. It also elected an executive committee with Prince Talal as 'chief executive, Mrs. Mubarak as deputy chief executive and Dr. Sabah, Dr. Dakhil, Dr. Hassan Ibrahim and Sheikh Isa Ibn Khalifa as members, and Dr. Sadeeddin Ibrahim as acting secretary. Prince Talal said after the meeting that the executive committee would meet in Riyadh within two months and the board

PLO factions begin reconciliation talks

From Lami K. Andoni
in Algiers

FOR THE first time in four years, leaders of most of the Palestinian factions met at the opening session of a national Palestinian dialogue which started here on Monday.

The meeting, which was inaugurated by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Algerian number two Sharif Mossaadieh, was attended by Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) leader George Habash, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) leader Nayl Hawatmeh, Abdul Rahim Ahmad of the Arab Liberation Front (ALF), Talaat Yacoub and Mohammad Abbas of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), Suleiman Najjab of the Palestinian Communist Party (PCP) and Samir Ghosheh of the Popular Struggle Front (PSF).

The Algiers gathering, which was also attended by a big number of independent Palestinian personalities who were invited here to join in the dialogue, was extremely emotional. As soon as Mr. Arafat started his speech, the general impression was that the lengthy and complicated dialogue which started over three years ago had been crowned by success. But, despite the optimistic and friendly atmosphere, differences — especially between Fateh and the PFLP — still prevailed notwithstanding the fact that the long hours of deliberations have succeeded in ironing out the fundamental controversial points, particularly after a meeting between Mr. Arafat and Dr. Habash on Sunday and night, which lasted until 3 a.m. Monday morning, according to informed sources.

Following the opening session of Monday's meeting, Dr. Habash told the Jordan Times that Mr. Arafat had told him that the Fateh Central Committee and the Fateh Revolutionary Council had agreed to abrogate the Feb. 11, 1985 Jordan-PLO accord. He said that Mr. Arafat promised to convene the PLO Executive Committee before the Palestine

Jordanian and Syrian interior ministers discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Syria began talks here Monday on scopes of bilateral cooperation and relations between the interior ministries of the two countries. The two sides also discussed means of facilitating transport and travel procedures at their border points. The talks were held at the Interior Ministry under the chairmanship of Interior Minister Rajai Al Dajani and his Syrian counterpart Mohammad Ghabash, who arrived here Monday on a three-day official visit to Jordan. Mr. Dajani welcomed the Syrian minister and an official delegation accompanying him and said that bilateral talks and meetings were within the framework of cooperation between the two countries and were the manifestation of the brotherly ties and cooperation linking the two countries under the directives of His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Mr. Ghabash also said that talks and meetings came as part of the two countries' efforts and endeavours to support relations in various fields. Monday's meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by senior Interior Ministry and Public Security Department (PSD) officials. On the Syrian side the meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying Mr. Ghabash. In an arrival statement, Mr. Ghabash said his visit to Jordan comes in response to an invitation extended to him by Mr. Dajani. He added that his talks with Jordanian officials will focus on issues of interest to Syrian and Jordanian citizens. Later on Monday, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali met with Mr. Ghabash

Kuwait to charter Soviet ships in move to protect oil shipments

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has agreed to charter tankers from the Soviet Union in a move to protect its oil exports through the war-torn Gulf, diplomatic sources said Monday.

They said the agreement followed months of talks with Moscow and Washington on ways to secure its oil lifeline after Iran started to attack Kuwait-connected vessels in retaliation for Kuwait's backing for Tehran's war enemy Iraq.

Diplomats expect three Soviet tankers initially to reinforce other flags already supporting Kuwait's 22-tanker fleet. They knew of no deal for Moscow to provide a naval escort for its own vessels, but "the idea of protection is implicit," one commented.

The diplomats said Soviet cargo ships bound for Kuwait in the past to unload arms and material for road delivery to Iraq were known to have sailed under escort.

The Soviet Union, Britain and France each usually keep two to three warships in or near the Gulf.

The United States was expected to increase the size of its permanent combat flotilla in the Gulf to eight vessels from the current six destroyers and frigates, diplomats said.

Washington was prepared to provide a naval escort for Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf but U.S. officials said the offer had been turned down, at least for the time being.

Of 19 attacks blamed by Gulf shipping sources on Iran since mid-September, 15 were on vessels trading with Kuwait.

In addition to Kuwaiti tankers, victims included British Panamanian and Liberian flag tankers on charter to Kuwait, and French and Japanese vessels carrying oil for customers.

Nearly 300 ships have been hit in the Gulf since the war started in September 1980. The "tanker war" broke out three years ago as Iraq sought to cut Iran's oil exports bringing Tehran the hard currency to finance its war machine.

Diplomats said talks with Washington and Moscow had also covered the possibility of registering Kuwaiti vessels under American and Soviet flags, and manning them with crews from those countries.

"This might still be an option with the Soviet Union, they said. But such an arrangement with the United States, or other Western countries mentioned by U.S. officials such as Britain, was fraught with legal and other problems.

"While the Soviet government can guarantee that their ships will not be used to transport oil, the American government cannot make any commitment on behalf of their private shipowners and trade unions," one diplomat said.

In the case of American registration for Kuwaiti vessels, he added, "they will probably have to pay tax (and) respect American trade union legislation and all kinds of things which people

usually put their ships under foreign flags to avoid under their own national legislation."

Coastguard and insurance regulations were among potential obstacles named.

Diplomats said, moreover, the idea of registering Kuwaiti vessels under U.S. or Soviet flags had lost a strategic attraction — secrecy — since U.S. officials had gone public with the idea.

Iran's U.N. representative, Said Rajae Khorassani, said last Friday the United States should not lend its flag to other shipping in the Gulf as this would prevent Iran from stopping vessels it felt were serving Iraq.

Diplomats said they expected the chartered Soviet tankers to sail between Kuwait and Khor Fakkan on the United Arab Emirates (UAE) coast a short way outside the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

Soon after the start of the tanker war, Kuwait set up a transshipment terminal there, fed by shuttle ships plying the Gulf to feed cargoes to vessels wary of running the gauntlet of attack in the waterway.

Mahdi accuses Moscow of backing rebels

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi was quoted Monday as saying the Soviet Union and Marxist-ruled Ethiopia were supporting rebels fighting government troops in south Sudan.

"As an historic fact, Ethiopia and the Soviet Union have continued to assist the (rebel) movement," Mr. Mahdi said in an interview with the English-language weekly Heritage.

Sudan has accused Ethiopia of supporting rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) since fighting broke out in 1983. But Mr. Mahdi's reference to Moscow as another backer was the first such charge by Khartoum since former President Jaafar Numeiri was toppled in a coup two years ago.

Relations between Khartoum and Moscow have steadily improved since the overthrow of Numeiri.

Mr. Mahdi, in office since May 1986, visited the Soviet Union last year.

Mr. Mahdi proposed to Ethiopia a week ago negotiations for a non-interference pact to be followed by talks aimed at improving bilateral relations.

Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, however, told a news conference in Cairo Sunday that Addis Ababa's relations with Khartoum were normal.

Ethiopia accuses Sudan of aiding secessionist rebels in its Ogaden and Eritrea provinces. Mr. Mahdi said Sunday that his government had communicated a peace initiative to Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) for ending the rebellion in the south through an unidentified third party.

The SPLM is the political wing of Col. John Garang's SPLA. Mr. Mahdi, who made the remark to the official Sudan News Agency SUNA, did not elaborate on details of his initiative.

But his move seemed to be a follow up of an appeal he made last week asking the rebels for a two-week ceasefire this month to allow the start of peace talks.

"In order to continue our march on the way to a peaceful solution, we call for observing a limited ceasefire during the month of the uprising (April), to start on a date to be agreed upon," Mr. Mahdi told a mass rally Monday on the second anniversary on the coup that deposed President Jaafar Numeiri.

The government and the rebels could hold talks "inside Sudan or in a neutral country" on a more permanent truce and to prepare for a constitutional conference, Mr. Mahdi said.

He pledged to meet the rebels demands for lifting the state of emergency and abolishing the controversial Islamic Laws once an agreement on the proposed ceasefire was reached.

Sudan commissions jets given by Libya

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Agencies) — Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi has commissioned four MiG-23 jet interceptors Libya's leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi gave to Sudan last week as a gift.

Libya timed its gift to coincide with Sudanese celebrations of the second anniversary of the coup that overthrew President Jaafar Numeiri, Col. Qadhafi's former arch enemy.

"The gift is a real expression of fraternity between Sudan and Libya. The Sudanese people appreciate the gift and consider it as a strong evidence for the common interest between the two sisterly people," Mr. Mahdi said at Wadi Sayidiana Air Base, about 40 kilometres north of here.

Acting commander of the Sudanese Air Force said the planes were fully equipped and that they would "fill a vacuum" in Sudanese air defence operations, according to the official Sudan News Agency.

He said Libya had trained a number of Sudanese engineers, pilots and technicians on flying the aircraft.

The four Soviet-made planes arrived here Monday.

The authoritative London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies says Libya has 135 MiG-23s. Sudan's most advanced aircraft until now were eight MiG-21 interceptors.

Meanwhile commanders of a Libyan force which infiltrated into Sudan in February have turned back but some of the 700 to 1,000 soldiers are still on Sudanese soil, diplomatic sources said Sunday.

They said the Libyan officers of the contingent, said by Sudan to have launched attacks against Chad, returned home last week with the force's heavy equipment. Sudanese army troops supervised the pullout, but several hundred of the soldiers were now scattered over Sudan's western province of Darfur near Chad, the sources said.

The troops were the remainder of a force which launched a cross-border raid against Chad but was driven off by the French-backed government forces of President Hissene Habre, they said.

Mr. Mahdi said last month that part of the Libyan force, equipped with rocket launchers, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns and 400 trucks, attacked Chad from Sudan but returned later in disarray.

He said later the troops had started to withdraw at his request and declared last Monday that "the cloud in relations with Libya has cleared," a reference to the tension between the two countries over the infiltration.

Local press reports said that settlement for the Chadian issue. JANA's report said French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac had no right to speak on behalf of Africa while Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko "does not know the meaning of sovereignty."

The statement added: "The successive French declarations are in fact a screen by which the French government is trying to lengthen the duration of the conflict in Chad in order to justify its effective occupation of this country and its continuing colonialist presence there."

On April 1, diplomatic sources in the Chadian capital N'Djamena said Libya had pulled its troops back from Chad's north

some of the Libyans were still inside Sudan. The English-language Sudan Times said on Friday that Libyan troops were camping in an area about 80 kilometres south of the town of Al Fasher in Darfur.

Quoting what it described as reliable sources, the paper said about 5,000 heavily-armed men of Libya's so-called "Islamic brigade" were still in Sudan.

It said the brigade comprised Sudanese and Muslims from other African countries but did not say whether they had entered Sudan with the Libyan force in February.

The diplomatic sources confirmed the presence of such a force in Sudan.

They said several hundred men of the brigade, including Libyans, were roaming the vast deserts of Darfur, notorious for frequent tribal clashes and gun running.

Evidence indicated they had been involved in armed robberies and looting in the area, the sources said.

Interior Minister Sidahmad Al Hussein, in remarks published in Khartoum Sunday, denied reports that Libyan troops had distributed arms to Darfur tribesmen.

He said his ministry planned to order armed tribesmen to hand over their weapons to local authorities. Police would use force to disarm violators, he added.

Libya says Aozou not for bargaining

LONDON (R) — Libya has said that the Aozou Strip whose sovereignty it disputes with Chad was an indivisible part of Libyan Arab land which was not open to negotiation.

The People's Committee for Foreign Liaison (Foreign Ministry) said in Tripoli the strip "has not been, is not now and will not be in the future an object of bargaining, international arbitration or concession."

A statement by the committee was carried by the Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Tripoli said it was outlining its position in response to what it described as statements by France and Zaire on a form of

settlement for the Chadian issue. JANA's report said French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac had no right to speak on behalf of Africa while Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko "does not know the meaning of sovereignty."

The statement added: "The successive French declarations are in fact a screen by which the French government is trying to lengthen the duration of the conflict in Chad in order to justify its effective occupation of this country and its continuing colonialist presence there."

On April 1, diplomatic sources in the Chadian capital N'Djamena said Libya had pulled its troops back from Chad's north

western Tibesti Mountains, apparently to shore up its defences in the disputed desert strip close to their common borders.

And late last month, troops loyal to Chadian President Hissene Habre routed an estimated 5,000-strong garrison entrenched at Ouadi-Doun, Libya's largest stronghold in northern Chad.

France flew in troops and equipment to provide a defensive role, backing Mr. Habre who also had the support of Zaire.

Earlier this month the official Zairean News Agency AZAP said Mr. Habre's crack troops had been trained in Zaire and a total of 26 Zairean soldiers had died on Chadian soil in the past few years.

Turkey to apply for EC membership today

ANKARA (R) — Turkey will apply Tuesday for membership of the 12-nation European Community (EC), Foreign Ministry officials said.

A formal announcement was expected from Prime Minister Turgut Ozal after a meeting with President Kenan Evren.

The officials told Reuters Minister of State Ali Bozer, in charge of relations with the EC, would hand the application to Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans in Brussels Tuesday.

Mr. Tindemans is current president of the Community's decision-making Council of Ministers and diplomats said they believed Turkey wanted the application to be discussed at the council's next meeting on April 27.

Turkey earlier Monday announced its wish to join the Western European Union (WEU), the seven-nation de-

fence-orientated group which had been largely dormant until Britain began to revive it last year.

Diplomats said they believed the WEU application was timed before that for the EC to stress Turkey's commitment to European integration.

Mr. Ozal has made EC membership one of his aims since he took office in 1983 at the head of a market-oriented, conservative government. He has always said he accepts membership will take a long time to achieve but wants an early commitment on it.

Diplomats said the major initial obstacle Mr. ozal might have to overcome would be concern by EC member Greece at the prospect of Turkey, with which it has many disputes, joining the Community.

The two countries came close to an armed clash over oil rights in the Aegean Sea two weeks ago

but the diplomats said the atmosphere had calmed considerably as they sought a settlement to that dispute.

Turkey would be the first member of the Community not fully in Europe — most of the country is in Asia — and the first not predominantly Christian as most Turks are Muslims.

But it is already a member of the Atlantic alliance and statements by officials make clear Ankara regards it as a right to join the Community, which could bring with it big trade and aid advantages as well as closer political links.

The Community now faces the dilemma of assuring Ankara it values it as an ally and as a member of the West, but at the same time sees immense difficulties in having it as a member, diplomats said.

Carter confident Syria can help curb attacks

NEW YORK (R) — Syria, seeking to play a more prominent role in Middle East diplomacy, can be counted upon to curb attacks by Palestinians and Iranians under its control, former President Jimmy Carter said in article published in Time magazine.

"With the eyes of the world focused on Syria, it seems possible that a tight rein will be kept on those Palestinians and Iranians in the country who might desire to commit acts of terrorism in the near future," wrote Mr. Carter, who recently toured the Middle East.

Mr. Carter also said that Syrian President Hafez Assad authorized him to say Mr. Assad supports the concept of an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

Such a conference has backing from many Arab states, the Soviet Union and Western Europe, with the United States apparently in flux and Israel opposed.

Of Mr. Assad, Mr. Carter writes: "I found him to be adequately flexible concerning the format and possible procedures to be followed (in a conference)."

This was quite a change from Mr. Assad's attitude during my previous discussions with him."

Mr. Carter said that he had found Israeli leaders to be in disarray on the issue during his visit there.

"Israeli government officials are sharply divided over the concept of an international peace conference," Mr. Carter writes.

"Labour Party leaders... have endorsed the idea, but Likud leaders have so far rejected the proposals and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has recently renewed his commitment not to withdraw from any portion of the occupied territories."

"It may be necessary ultimately for the Israeli public to resolve these differences through early national elections."

Mr. Carter also said he found Jordan had been hurt by reductions in U.S. aid.

Jordan "has been wounded by deep cuts in badly needed economic aid from Washington and by the refusal of the U.S. Congress to approve justifiable military requests for the defence of Jordanian territory," he said.

Iranian opposition reports capture of military post

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iranian anti-government guerrillas said Monday they captured a government military post in the western Kermanshah province, killing 13 government troops.

The People's Mujahadeen said in a telegram from its Baghdad office that the commander of the base in the town of Sar-E-Pol-Zahab was among those killed in Friday's attack.

Shamir reiterates opposition to international conference

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in an interview that he had known about it, he would have terminated spying by American Jonathan Pollard on Israel's behalf.

Shamir, in an interview with Time magazine, also reiterated his opposition to an international Middle East peace conference, an idea which has gained backing from Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Peres, leader of Israel's Labour Party, and Shamir, head of the Likud Bloc, agreed to a power-sharing arrangement for the top spot in Israel's parliamentary government.

Concerning Pollard, whose conviction for spying has strained U.S.-Israeli relations, Shamir said: "I would have stopped it immediately. It's a pity that I didn't know how to. That's the whole problem. It should have been stopped immediately."

He told Time that an international conference, which has backing from the Soviet Union and many Western European countries, is not the best way to bring peace to the Middle East.

"In my opinion, it will not serve the cause of peace," he said. "We believe we can only get peace by talks between the parties. An international conference will make things worse."

Gen. Eytan, of the ultra-right wing Tebiya Party, led the Israeli army into Lebanon in June 1982 and was chief of staff between 1978-1983.

The daily Davar newspaper, which is aligned with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party, said Gen. Eytan ordered communications officers to listen in on the conversations from the "basement of a luxury office building" during 1980-81.

Begin, who resigned from office in 1983, was both premier

and defence minister at the time. Gen. Eytan was not available for comment because he was "visiting friends" on the eve of the seven-day Passover holiday, said a woman who answered his home telephone and refused to elaborate.

Begin's spokesman Yehiel Kadishai did not answer his telephone. The military spokesman's office said it planned no comment on the report.

Among the generals whose phone was monitored was then-Chief of Southern Command, Dan Shomron, the army's newly appointed chief of staff, the newspaper said.

The report did not say how many conversations were tapped, for how long or what was said.

Former army chief of staff 'wiretapped Begin's phone'

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli newspaper said Monday that former Chief of Staff Rafael Eytan, now a legislator, wiretapped the telephones of then-premier Menachem Begin and three army generals.

Gen. Eytan, of the ultra-right wing Tebiya Party, led the Israeli army into Lebanon in June 1982 and was chief of staff between 1978-1983.

The daily Davar newspaper, which is aligned with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party, said Gen. Eytan ordered communications officers to listen in on the conversations from the "basement of a luxury office building" during 1980-81.

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JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	21:00 News Summary
15:30	21:05 Evening Show Contd.
15:50	22:00 News Summary
15:55	22:05 Evening Show Continued
	23:00 News Summary
	23:05 Evening Show Continued
	24:00 Close Down
16:50	Different strokes
17:20	Festivals of the World
18:30	Religious programme
19:20	Soccer
19:20	Local Programme
20:30	Programme Review
20:30	Arabic series
21:00	News in Arabic
21:30	Local debate on legal issues
22:00	Songs from the movies (Arabic)
22:30	News Summary in Arabic
23:10	Religious programme
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Vol libre des deities
18:30	L'ecole de fans
19:00	News in French
19:15	French programme
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Economics made easy
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Yos Again
21:00	Beyond 2000
21:10	Yesterday's Dreams
22:00	News in English
22:20	The Unknown War (documentary)
23:10	Bergat
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsday
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Just a Minute
11:00	Follow the Wind
12:00	News Summary
12:05	30-Minute Theatre
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session Contd.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Just a Minute
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instruments
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Men from the Ministry
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Sports Roundup
18:30	Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* Art exhibition by Jordanian artist Carol Younis, at the Art Gallery runs through April 16.	
* An art exhibition by Mohammed Qatouh, at the Spina Cultural Centre, Amman (until April 18).	
* An art exhibition by Dutch artist Hugo de Reede at the Petra Art Gallery.	
* Ceramics exhibition by Jim Mason at the British Council (until April 16).	
* An art exhibition entitled Byzantine and Omayyad paintings during the early beginning of Islam: Khirbet Es-Samra and El-Radwan at the French Cultural Centre (until April 23)	
NEWS	
* The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267	American Centre library .. 643720
American Centre library .. 641520	British Council .. 6341778
French Cultural Centre .. 637009	Goethe Institute .. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 64203	Spanish Cultural Centre .. 639777
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777	Haya Arts Centre .. 6671816
Husseini Youth City .. 6671816	Y.W.C.A. .. 641793
Y.W.C.A. .. 641793	Amman Municipal Library .. 637111
Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555	
MUSEUMS	
* "Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Maya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.	
* Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:45	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
10:00	Agaba (RJ)
10:20	Cairo (RJ)
10:25	Jeddah (RJ)
11:00	Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:00	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
11:05	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:25	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:40	Athens (RJ)
18:50	Paris, Brussels (RJ)
19:05	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:15	Istanbul (RJ)
20:40	Tripoli (RJ)
20:45	Rome (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

12:35	Cairo (MS)
13:30	Moscow (SU)
14:35	Kuwait (KU)
16:10	Riyadh (SV)
20:00	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
20:10	Rome (AZ)
22:30	Baghdad (IA)
00:45	London, Cairo (BA)

DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

07:45	Agaba (RJ)
11:45	Rome (RJ)
12:00	Tripoli (RJ)
12:00	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:30	Athens (RJ)
12:45	Belgrade, Madrid (RJ)
13:00	Geneva, London (RJ)
13:45	Istanbul (RJ)
20:30	Kuwait (RJ)
21:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:15	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
22:30	Damascus (RJ)
23:00	Bangkok (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

13:20	Cairo (MS)
15:40	Moscow (SU)
15:35	Kuwait (KU)
17:40	Riyadh (SV)
00:30	Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)

PRAYER TIMES

06:42	Fajr
06:15	(Sunrise) Dhuha
12:36	Dhuhr
16:12	'Asr
19:07	Maghreb
20:29	Isha

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be hazy in the southern and eastern parts. Winds will be north-westerly moderate to fresh. In Agaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

Min./max. temp.

Amman	7/30
Agaba	16/30
Deserts	12/28
Jordan Valley	14/26

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 20, Agaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 57 per cent, Agaba 28 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Monday rates

Local sell/buy rates in fils

Belgian franc	88.5/ 89.5
Dutch guilder	167.5/ 168.5
French franc	35.1/ 35.4
Italian lire	25.7/ 26
Japanese yen (for 100)	232.5/ 233.1
Swedish crown	52.5/ 53.1
Swiss franc	221.3/ 223.8
U.K. sterling pound	338.6/ 344.1
U.S. dollar	331.6/ 334.3
W. German mark	183.7/ 185.5

Omani trade minister leaves after signing minutes of joint talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Omani Minister of Industry and Trade Colonel Salem Al Ghazali left Amman on Monday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan during which he signed minutes of the first meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Omani Economic Committee.

During his visit Col. Ghazali also met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and held talks with Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher on further promoting and bolstering bilateral trade and economic relations.

In a departure statement the Omani minister said that during the meeting of the joint economic committee, the two sides reviewed the progress made by the two countries in economic fields since the first meeting of the joint committee held in Muscat, Oman, last year.

The two sides also agreed on a number of measures to speed up the implementation of a trade agreement signed between the two countries and means of further promoting the exchange of goods between them. He added that his discussions with Jordanian officials focused on means of bolstering bilateral relations and in the culture and tourism fields.

The two sides also discussed training Omani staff at the Jordanian hotel training college and sending a Jordanian expert in tourist fields to Oman to help establish a hotel training school in Oman, Col. Ghazali continued.

The minutes of the first Joint Jordanian-Omani Economic Committee meeting were signed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade on Monday. The minutes provided for enhancing economic and bilateral relations between the two countries and reviewing means of developing these relations. The minutes also called for providing the necessary facilities for increasing the volume of Jordanian agricultural exports to Oman and for assisting the Omani side in marketing Omani agricultural produce in neighbouring Arab countries.

According to the minutes, both sides agree to hold national industrial exhibitions in the capitals of both countries. In this regard, it was agreed that a Jordanian industrial exhibition be held in Oman next year.

The Jordanian side to the meeting also welcomed a visit by an Omani delegation comprising members from chambers of commerce and industry, scheduled for the second half of this year. The Jordanian side also stressed the importance of such visits in strengthening and reviving commercial exchange between Jordan and Oman. Jordan also said that it will discuss with the visiting delegation setting up a joint Jordanian-Omani joint holding company for investment and development and will explore the prospects of holding a symposium in Oman to discuss investment opportunities in Jordan and setting up joint projects based on available materials.

Tourism

On the subject of tourism, the minutes called for assisting the Omani side in training their tourist guides by organising specialised training courses and by sending a Jordanian expert to follow up on the implementation of the hotel institute project in Oman.

The minutes were signed for the Jordanian side by Dr. Muasher, and for the Omani side by Col. Ghazali.

The signing ceremony was attended by Mr. Omar Abdullah, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Potash Company, Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Saqqaf, the Jordanian ambassador to Oman and the Omani ambassador to Jordan, the director general of the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company and a number of department heads at the ministry.

Also Monday, the Omani minister and the accompanying delegation visited the Amman Industrial Estate, where they were briefed by Director General of the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) Faysal Suheimat on the city's establishment and development and the services and benefits it offers to investors.

Col. Ghazali, accompanied by Dr. Muasher then toured the various sections of the city. At the end of the visit Dr. Suheimat presented the Omani minister with the JIEC's shield.

The next meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Omani Economic Committee will be held in Muscat next year.

Fayez briefs S. Korean team on Mideast issues

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez Monday underlined Jordan's demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace.

Mr. Fayez was speaking during a meeting with a delegation from the South Korean parliament who arrived in Amman Sunday on a five-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Fayez said that His Majesty King Hussein continues to exert all possible efforts for convening an international peace conference as the best forum for solving the problems of the Middle East issue and ending the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Referring to the situation in the occupied territories, Mr. Fayez said that the Israeli authorities continue to exercise repressive measures against the Arab population, and he called on the South Korean delegation to rally support for the just Arab causes at the 77th meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting, due to be open in Nicaragua on April 26. He said the Palestine problem and the international conference are among the main topics on the meeting's agenda.

The delegation's leader Mr. Jung-Chul Kwak spoke at the meeting praising the strong relations between Jordan and his country and the development of these ties over the past years. King Hussein's visit to South Korea in 1983 greatly helped to promote bilateral relations and the South Korean people hold deep appreciation and respect for the King and the Jordanian people and support efforts for a lasting peace in the Middle East, said Mr. Kwak, who is a member of the Democratic Justice Party in the 276-seat South Korean parliament.

The other members of the visiting delegation are Hong-Rae Cho from the New Korea Democratic Party, Joong-Dong Kwon from the Democratic Justice Party, Mr. Yong-An Choi from the Korean National Party who is accompanied by his wife and Suq-Bong Han from the People's Democratic Party.

Olympic games

Mr. Kwak said that North Korea's stand on the 1988 Seoul Olympics remained that of boycotting the games unless Hanoi co-hosted the event with South Korea. Seoul's invitation to North Korea, Mr. Kwak said, was still valid and South Korea has even suggested that Hanoi host four of the Olympic games including table tennis, archery, cycling and part of the soccer matches, Mr. Kwak continued.

The offer, which was put forward in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee, was turned down by North Korea, the only country to boycott the games, he said, adding that all Communist countries have announced their readiness to attend the Seoul Olympiad.

Jordan has tentative plans to take part in the games but Minister of Youth 'Eid Dahiyat said Monday it was premature to decide on the clubs and individuals who would represent the Kingdom at the games.

Visit to Baqa camp

Later Monday, the Korean delegation visited Baqa camp for Palestine refugees where they were briefed by the Baqa area officer and camp services officer on the establishment of the camp and the services rendered to its population by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). The delegation members then toured one of the elementary schools in the camp and the head of the delegation donated \$500 to the school.



Her Majesty Queen Noor gets herself inoculated against neo-natal tetanus at Jabal Al Manarah community health centre Monday (Petra photo)

Queen launches national campaign to combat neo-natal tetanus, measles

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Monday gave a helping hand to Jordan's national immunisation campaign by getting herself inoculated against neo-natal tetanus, signalling the start of an intensive media drive to combat child-killer diseases.

Sitting on the examination bed inside the Jabal Al Manarah community health centre, Queen Noor wore a big smile as the chief nurse gave her the vaccination. Prior to receiving the vaccination, Queen Noor inaugurated the JD 80,000 centre which offers primary health care and diagnosis to 100,000 residents of the area. A crowd of people lined the premises to warmly welcome the Queen to their health centre.

Yesterday's ceremony was a further boost to Jordan's national immunisation campaign which was launched in 1979 under Queen Noor's patronage to fight the main six child-killer diseases: polio, tuberculosis, pertussis, tetanus, measles and diphtheria. These fatal diseases are reported to claim the lives of 600 children a day in Arab countries and 8,000 all over the world.

When Jordan first implemented its national immunisation campaign eight years ago, immunisation coverage against these six fatal diseases touched only 20 per cent of the total number of children in the Kingdom. The national programme

functions through 240 government-run health centres and 21 mobile medical teams and aims at achieving the goal of universal immunisation by the year 1990.

A study conducted in 1986 to assess the scheme indicated that while 88 per cent of Jordanian children below one year of age had received the three-dose vaccination against polio and DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus), immunisation against measles among children and neo-natal tetanus among pregnant women remained at the low percentages of 64 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

According to a Health Ministry official, Jordan has the challenge of fighting two of the most fatal child diseases, measles and neo-natal tetanus, which claim the lives of four to five children in the country each day.

"Our standings" vis-a-vis measles and neo-natal tetanus, remain "unsatisfactory," therefore, a heavy media campaign had to be implemented to give more impetus to the national immunisation campaign, to start as of today, said Dr. Sulaiman Qubain, director of primary health care at the Health Ministry.

Although the immunisation rates achieved in Jordan for these two child-killer diseases "are better" compared to other developing countries, these figures "do not satisfy our aspirations," Dr. Qubain continued.

He said the ministry's target

was to cover 90 per cent of children and women between the age of 15-45 by the year 1990. Halimeh Hussein Ali, 38, was the first woman to be inoculated against neo-natal tetanus in the presence of Her Majesty who later signed her immunisation card.

Mouaz Amin, 9 months old, and Fatimah Hassan Mohammad, 8 months, were the two other children inoculated against measles at the Manarah centre.

Queen Noor later toured the various parts of the centre which was built by the Urban Development Department and handed over to the Ministry of Health last year.

The centre's director, Dr. Mohammad Al Khasawneh, said that between 30 to 50 children below one year of age were getting immunised against measles and between 40 to 60 women were being inoculated against neo-natal tetanus at the centre every day.

The 500-square metre building houses ten rooms and is manned by two general doctors, one dentist, five registered nurses, four auxiliary nurses and two assistant pharmacists.

Yesterday's ceremony was within Jordan's celebrations of World Health Day which is being held under the World Health Organisation's (WHO) motto: "Immunisation, a chance for every child."

Dahiyat urges the public to contribute towards improving youth facilities and sports

Minister says plans to establish new recreation, cultural centres curtailed by lack of funds

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Ministry of Youth has plans to upgrade the sports and youth movement by establishing new sports and cultural facilities throughout the Kingdom with an emphasis on higher training standards and improving sports administration, Minister of Youth 'Eid Dahiyat said Monday.

The minister, however, conceded that the funds earmarked by the treasury will fall short of the required allocations and he urged the public to contribute towards implementing the projects envisaged in the scheme. The annual government allocations for the sports and youth sectors cover only basic and fundamental activities, therefore more funds are needed if our goals are to be met, Dr. Dahiyat said.

In this regard, the ministry is looking into the idea of creating a special fund to be linked with the Jordanian Olympic committee which is the organisation in charge of the administrative side of youth sports activities in the Kingdom, Dr. Dahiyat told local and foreign reporters at the Monday press circle.

He added that the fund would collect public donations which would then be used to support sports activities and facilities in Jordan.

The minister pointed out that despite the low per capita spending ratio (1 per cent) on sport compared to neighbouring countries, the Kingdom has made great strides in almost every field of sports and has gained an international reputation by competing in various sporting events.

Regarding the new sports facilities, the ministry has just commenced work at Al Hassan Sports City in Irbid and a similar complex will be constructed in the southern part of Amman, the minister told the circle which is organised weekly by Director of the Department of Press and Publications, Dr. Musa Keilani.

Dr. Dahiyat added that ten sports complexes in various parts of the Kingdom are currently

under construction and that five camps for voluntary work — two winter camps, one in Aqaba and the second in the Jordan Valley — would be added to the existing summer camp in Ajloun.

The ministry, in cooperation with the Jordanian universities, is planning training courses in which approximately 700 young people will be enrolled every year. The cost of the training programme is estimated at JD 600,000, he said.

Community work

He said that the ministry was also encouraging youngsters to get together and do some voluntary work for their communities.

French official looks into development plans for occupied territories

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Monday met with Mr. Jean-Jacques Subrenat, the deputy director of the technical cooperation department at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They reviewed efforts being made by the Jordanian government to support the Arab population in the occupied Arab territories through an economic and social development programme, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

They also discussed areas in which the French government could contribute financially to

wards the economic and social development of the occupied territories. It was announced Sunday that the French government had decided to raise its contribution towards the economic and social development of the occupied Arab territories from four million francs to 10 million francs annually and not to 14 million as was erroneously reported in yesterday's Jordan Times.

Mr. Subrenat is due to visit the occupied West Bank tomorrow where he will conduct a first hand study on the sectors and projects which the French government plans to support.

Well-known screenplay writers discuss their work in America's film industry

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Whoever said it was difficult for two writers to work together obviously hadn't heard of these two. Defying set patterns, they collaborated and became America's best known pair of writers — they have also been married for 23 years. Joan Didion and John Dunne, who are currently on their first visit to Jordan, said that they started their career as script writers out of economic necessity.

Discussing their work and the film industry in the United States on Monday, they chronicled the development of their career from being New York reporters to two of the most dynamic contemporary literary personalities. According to Mr. Dunne, he and his wife have always needed "blocks of time" to continue working on novels while being able to survive economically.

"One day someone came to us with the idea of making a picture," said Mr. Dunne. "He had no money and since we were not members of the Writer's Guild, he did not have to pay us." Mr. Dunne added that "suddenly, we became screen writers, and members of the Writer's Guild, and we were paid quite handsomely."

Since then they have written four feature films which have won them world-wide acclaim. Their most successful screenplay was "A Star is Born," which starred Barbara Streisand and Kris Kristofferson. Twelve other screenplay writers contributed to the script but Ms. Didion and Mr. Dunne were the first with the idea.

"True Confessions," their latest film, was no where near the runaway success of A Star is Born, but nonetheless guaranteed them \$150,000 plus a production bonus of \$100,000. "Timing is everything for the success of a book or a movie," said Ms. Didion.

Mr. Dunne cited the award winning box office success "Platoon" to further illustrate this idea. "Platoon won all the academy awards because it represented a revisionist view of Viet-

nam." He said that all earlier films about the Vietnam war had nationalistic overtones.

Mr. Dunne does not believe that movies and their writers influence people. Contrary to popular belief, people transfer their moods to writers; the success of a movie is greatly dependent on the people's mood at the time of the film's release, he said.

Although people went through a period of identifying with movies such as "Extra Terrestrial (E.T.)" and "Jaws" during the 60s, 70s and early 80s, Mr. Dunne explained that the American film industry is moving towards an era which identifies more and more with real people.

"If you look at all the movies which won awards this year you would notice that all of them are about real people in real life."

The supernatural hero, a curious phenomenon in American movies, does not interest Ms. Didion and Mr. Dunne. According to Mr. Dunne, "the impulse to write such movies is a personal thing, usually, by writers who feel that way."

Discussing the work of Ms. Didion and Mr. Dunne, novelist Leslie Garis wrote: "This restless

couple are self-described habitual workers whose idea of a vacation is a block of time to outline a project."

Mr. Dunne considers his most important work to be "The Red, White and Blue" which will contain all the journalism he has done since he moved to California in 1964.

Upon their return to the United States, they will be working on a new screenplay, but don't hold your breath, as according to both Ms. Didion and Mr. Dunne, it takes a long time to make a movie. "If we start writing our script at the beginning of May 1987, the movie will not come out till May 1990," Mr. Dunne said.

Ms. Didion and Mr. Dunne will give a short, public talk on creative-writing in Hollywood at the Royal Cultural Centre's studio theatre on Tuesday, April 14, at 6:00 p.m. In cooperation with the Jordan Cine Club, the couple is scheduled to attend a showing of "True Confessions" to be followed by dinner and a discussion of their experiences at the Marriott Hotel at 8:00 p.m., on Tuesday, April 14. Tickets are available from the Cine Club or at the door.

PLO begins reconciliation talks

(Continued from page 1)

state.

The Jordan Times has learned that Fateh is currently trying to work out a draft resolution which defines future relations with Jordan. Three drafts have been drawn up to be presented during the dialogue which would resume on Tuesday.

Judging by the course of the opening session, however, it seemed that the PFLP had retracted from its previous demand to declare null and void the 17th session of the PNC, held in Amman in 1984. During the opening session Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, who was elected PNC chairman in Amman, addressed the leaders: "I urge you in the name of Palestinian legitimacy to unite..." There was no sign of resentment or opposition by any faction to Sheikh Saeh's speech.

In another development, the

Algerian government and the PNC chairman have extended an invitation to Libya's leader Muammar Qadhafi and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd to attend the opening session of the PNC.

On another front, Algeria and Libya continued until the last minute to try to reconcile Damascus with the PLO leadership, informed sources said. There were no reports of any substantial progress but the sources said that Libya's initiative now was to try to revive the Steadfastness Front which includes both the PLO and Syria.

On Sunday Algerian President Chadli Benjedid received leaders of the Palestinian factions. According to well-informed sources, Mr. Benjedid urged "an immediate reunification of the Palestinian ranks in order for the PLO to impose its participation in the proposed international conference."

NEW RENAULT 9 intelligent automobile design

Like all Renaults the new Renault 9 is a front wheel drive car. When a car is a product of advanced technology, when it has been built for long journeys and has plenty of power, it can only be the right choice — especially if its looks have been improved. The Renault 9 is a beautiful, classic traveller.

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R9TSE	3525
R9 Aut.	3700
R11GTL	2975
R11 Aut.	3825
R21TL	3850
R21 + A.C.	4225



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ALICO JORDAN

Israel comes first to American Jews

By Claudia Wright

WASHINGTON — The idea that on issues affecting Israel the American Jewish community is American first, Zionist second, has always been a touchy point. Many observers of American Jewish politics believe it. American Jews passionately deny it, and accuse those who believe it of anti-Semitism.

However, the involvement of Israel in manipulating the president in the Iran arms scandal, and the revelations of the Pollard espionage affair have raised this question as never before. For the first time, officials of the U.S. government and Congress dare to say aloud what many have believed all along — that American Jews in official positions will betray the United States if Israel asks (or prays) them to. The evidence disclosed during the Pollard investigation — by both the prosecutors and defence attorneys — has suggested that Israel continues to run high-level spies inside the U.S. government; that one of those agents may have tipped the Israeli embassy off when investigators were closing in on Pollard, enabling Israel to be involved in the case to flee before they could be arrested; and that U.S. government files document

more than 40 cases of Israeli spies in the U.S. who were caught, but never prosecuted. So commonplace is Israeli spying in the U.S. that Pollard and his lawyers argued that his prosecution was "discrimination" — he was being "sent to Auschwitz," Pollard himself suggested.

This is deeply embarrassing and threatening for American Jews. They have urged that Israel take the blame and make a show at least of punishing those who recruited and directed Pollard. When the Israelis have retaliated by accusing the American Jews of trying to curry favour with non-Jewish Americans, there have been bitter arguments over the loyalty issue in the American and Israeli press.

It is ironic, therefore, that the best evidence of the loyalties of American Jews comes long before the arms dealing and espionage scandals became news — from regular opinion surveys conducted and published by a leading Jewish organisation. These show that American Jews identify Israel so closely with their personal and religious identity that they put their loyalty to Israel ahead of their allegiance to the U.S.

The most extensive survey of the attitudes of American Jews was conducted in 1983 by Steven Cohen, an academic at Brandeis University. The survey was sponsored and financed by the American Jewish Committee, based in New York. According to the results that were later published, Cohen found that at least a third of American Jews have family living in Israel, and more than two-thirds say they have personal friends living there. Most have visited Israel at least once; one in six says he has seriously considered emigrating to Israel. Most contribute directly to Israeli charities, and a large proportion say they contribute to American political candidates because "he/she would support Israel."

There is almost unanimous agreement among U.S. Jews that "U.S. support for Israel is in America's interest." In his plea before sentencing by the U.S. court, Pollard said the same thing. "In my mind, assisting the Israelis did not involve or require betraying the United States." But this is pure rhetoric — neither Pollard nor most American Jews actually believe it. The key to the private preferences of American Jews is revealed in the way they

say they vote in U.S. elections. Seventy per cent told Cohen that "Jews should not vote for candidates who are unfriendly to Israel." When Cohen explored what was meant by "unfriendly" toward Israel, most Jews responded by expressing opposition to anyone who is critical of Israel. The evidence is clear that American Jews are staunchly opposed to non-Jewish Americans who criticise Israel in any way, and at election time Jews vote first for Israel and only after that for other reasons.

The degree of paranoia among American Jews toward non-Jews is even greater among Jewish leaders than among the Jewish community at large. American blacks are judged to be hostile by more than half of the Jewish leaders surveyed; the U.S. Department of State comes next on the enemies list, followed by business corporations, the news media, and Roman Catholics. What is extraordinary about these attitudes is that there is nothing to indicate that these groups threaten Israel's security. On the contrary, the State Department and the U.S. press have been Israel's strongest allies. In the Pollard case, the State De-

partment tried to pressure the prosecution to drop its investigations, while the U.S. press has provided the Israelis with a platform to lie about the case. If this is not enough for American Jews, do they demand that Israeli agents control the State Department and the U.S. press directly? Do American Jews trust the U.S. government only when it is penetrated by Israeli agents like Pollard?

The survey results suggest this is so. They demonstrate a high degree of social, political, religious and racial intolerance in the American Jewish community. This is a type of xenophobia, of hatred toward foreigners. But the "foreigners" in this case happen to be fellow Americans who are not Jewish.

Difficult though it may be for outsiders and non-Jewish Americans to understand these Jewish sentiments, the survey provides a convincing explanation for them. American Jews know that non-Jews suspect Jewish allegiance to Israel comes before loyalty to the U.S., because this is exactly how most American Jews feel. There is no problem of dual or divided loyalties for American Jews — Israel comes first. But this pro-

duces a sense of guilt and fear of being exposed. As a result, American Jews express their antagonism toward non-Jews, whom they accuse of anti-Semitism. In his statement to the court, Pollard attacked "the bigots (who) emerge from their closets wrapped in the respectability of the flag." Anyone, the convicted spy said, "who made the accusation that Jews in general are a people who are not entirely reliable due to their emotional attachment to Israel" is making an "unwarranted indictment of an entire race."

But this is not traditional anti-Semitism which Pollard and the American Jewish community are afraid of. It is retaliation by non-Jewish Americans for a Jewish allegiance to Israel that brooks no criticism, no publicity, no debate, not even any limits in U.S. law. The evidence for that allegiance is not to be found in the wild imaginings of anti-Semites nor in the dossier of Pollard the spy. It is to be found in the opinions of American Jews, as recorded and published by one of the oldest and most respected of American Jewish organisations, the American Jewish Committee — Arab News, Jeddah.

Community of interest

THREE days before going off to hear Mr. Gorbachev in his den Mrs. Thatcher had talks in London of considerable importance with another world leader, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Because of the limited glass which surrounds such discussions in England — or, to use a more familiar native word, in the absence of convincing leaks — we do not know exactly what was said on either side. We are told that the two discussed the "destabilising effect" of the Iran-Iraq war on all countries in the Gulf, as well as the perennial, and linked, problems of the Palestinians and Lebanon. It would not be surprising if some or all of these subjects have cropped up in the Thatcher-Gorbachev meetings, for if these two are as concerned as they say they are, and as we must believe them to be, about providing for a more stable world, they are subjects that can hardly be ignored.

Regimes and politicians change, but geography does not. English atlases show Britain firmly in the centre of the picture; to the west the Atlantic, to the east the vast Eurasian land-mass, most of it occupied by Russia and its satellites. Russian atlases emphasise the enormous length of the country's land frontiers, 10,000 miles from Kaliningrad on the Baltic to Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan. Since 1945 the preoccupation of Russia's rulers has been to safeguard these frontiers, and in many respects they have been outstandingly successful. In spite of damaging setbacks Eastern Europe has remained broadly speaking loyal for 40 years. There is less talk of liberating it than there was in the Dulles days.

But looking southwards the record is much more patchy. In 1945 Russia demanded the return of the Turkish provinces of Kars and Ardahan and to be given bases in the Bosphorus. There was also a claim for trusteeship over Libya. The provinces were not returned; there was no trusteeship, and all Russia got in the Straits was a revision of the 1936 Montreux Convention. In Iran, Russian policy immediately following the war was even more hampered. The puppet regime set up in the Iranian province of Azerbaijan resulted in an appeal to the Security Council by Iran and Stalin was obliged to back down. The invasion of Afghanistan was another act of force which is now almost openly admitted to have misfired. But Russians have long memories. From the time of Catherine the Great they have been looking for access to the warm waters of the Mediterranean and the Gulf, but in both these seas today it is the American fleet which is present and preparing for action.

There should be a community of interest between Russia and the West to ensure that the Gulf remains open to navigation. The possibility that the Iranian government will try to close the Straits of Hormuz to shipping cannot be ruled out, difficult though the operation would be. But if the Chinese missiles installed on Iran's coastline were used to interfere with shipping there can be little doubt that they would be physically taken out by the Americans. If that happened the Russians ought to be as grateful as anyone.

The year 1986, 30 years after Suez, saw a lot of mulling over the lessons of that catastrophe. After nationalisation of the Canal Company, Eden spoke of "the thumb on our windpipe", or, as he put it in his memoirs, "the continuing supply of fuel was now subject to Colonel Nasser's whim". But if in 1957 Khomenei put his hand on another windpipe the situation would be very unlike that in 1956. Then there were not many users of the Canal, not even countries like India with a considerable interest in it, which shared the fears of Britain and France. Arab governments rallied almost unanimously behind Nasser. Today Arab governments are as vitally concerned in freedom of navigation in the Gulf as the West or Russia; indeed, a country like Saudi Arabia even more so.

It seems illogical that, with Thatcher and now Mr. Shultz in Moscow and with renewed hints of a Reagan-Gorbachev summit later in the year, there should still be those who object to the idea of Russian participation in a conference on the Middle East. The main objector, of course, is Israel, which has been playing an extremely equivocal game over Iran, as it did over Suez. The waters are once again extremely troubled, but Israel should not be allowed to fish in them — Middle East International, London.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: 'Children of a lesser God'

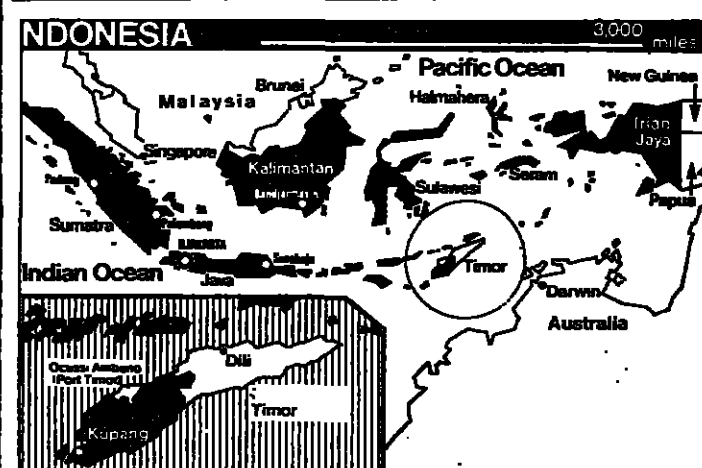
PRINCE Hassan's address to the Arab Council for Childhood and Development contained facts and figures about the children's status in the Arab World that raised the alarm about measures that should be done to deal with the situation before it is too late. Prince Hassan expressed concern about the fate of the coming generation if the present diseases and the present dangers continue to threaten the Arab children. This address reflected Prince Hassan's pain and that of all the parents in the Arab World as to what is happening to the Arab children now and their fate in the future. The Arab World's children are estimated at 85 million and the Arab World loses one million every year through preventable diseases and causes that can be avoided. Prince Hassan was careful to mention two negative influences on the children's life: Foreign servants who care for Arab children and the foreign television programmes which he said tend to harm the development of the Arab children.

Al Dustour: Zionist aggression

THE barbaric attack by Zionist settlers on the town of Qalqilya on the occupied Arab West Bank represented one more image of racial practices against the Arab population. What happened was a treacherous attack on the civilian population of the Arab town; and the Israeli government cannot be vindicated from the crime committed by Zionist elements. They pillaged the towns and destroyed the farms and the property while the Israeli authorities watched and did nothing to prevent the crime from being committed. The attack on Qalqilya was one more link in a long chain of Zionist atrocities against the Arab people with clear backing from the Israeli government. What happened in Qalqilya could happen again in other parts of the Israeli-held Arab territory as the Arab people continue to escalate their resistance activity against the Israeli occupation authorities.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israeli barbarism continues

ARAB towns and villages in occupied Palestine, the Golan Heights and South Lebanon are nowadays witnessing an escalation of resistance activity by the Arab population against the Israeli occupation and the repressive measures of Israeli authorities. The Israeli troops continue their barbaric actions against the Arab population in a bid to stem their resistance and continue their attacks on Arab property and Arab land and defend Zionist settlers actions against the Arab people. The town of Qalqilya on Sunday was the scene of such Israeli atrocities that resemble the Nazi crimes in occupied Europe during the World War II. What happened in Qalqilya was not a novelty, and will continue as the struggle continues against the Israeli invaders for the liberation of Arab territory.



Indonesian election dominated by calls for greater freedom

By Jeremy Clift

Reuters

JAKARTA — Calls for greater political freedom and attacks on business monopolies have become surprise issues in the run-up to Indonesia's elections, with campaigning entering its final week.

While the outcome of the April 23 parliamentary elections is not in doubt — President Suharto's ruling Golkar Party expects to win at least 70 per cent of the vote — the campaign has allowed critics to raise topics usually considered taboo in the world's most populous Muslim nation.

The respected independent daily Kompas found in a series of opinion surveys that even among Golkar supporters the greatest concerns of voters in Jakarta were social justice and freedom of expression.

Many critics feel that Suharto, who has ruled Indonesia for 21 years, has bought political stability and economic development at the expense of democracy. They complain also of a big gap between rich and poor.

There are only three legal political parties, and campaigning on religious or sectarian issues has been outlawed. The press is carefully controlled and campaign speeches on national television and radio are vetted in advance.

Campaigning has been restricted to 25 days with a five-day "cooling off" period from Friday, so the biggest rallies of the campaign are expected to be held over the next few days.

With Indonesia's oil-dependent economy in one of its worst downturns since the boom years of the 1970s, Golkar has vigorously defended its development record.

Economy Minister Ali Wardana told a rally allegations that the government was misusing World Bank funds were "a big lie."

"All aid from the World Bank has been used to improve the welfare of the people, for instance the rural electrification and the irrigation programmes," he declared.

The World Bank over the last 20 years has lent \$10.7 billion to Indonesia, the largest country in South East Asia and a major producer of tin, rubber, timber and coffee.

Wardana was responding to an attack from Hamza Haz, a national assembly member from the Muslim-backed United Development Party (PPP), who said foreign aid had mainly been spent on big capital projects and not primarily on improving living standards or job opportunities.

The PPP has demanded an end to a ban on politics on university campuses and called for a fairer

distribution of wealth in a country where average per capita income is only \$500 a year.

The small Indonesian Democratic Party, voicing concern about industrial monopolies, has called for limits on big business, a sensitive issue in Indonesia where several major industrial concerns have links with Suharto's family and business associates, Indonesian business analysts and Western diplomats say.

The most surprising contribution to the debate came from Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, who was quoted as telling students they should not be afraid to demand their rights and that Indonesians tended to accept their living conditions without protest.

Kompas, in an editorial, described Mochtar's statement as refreshing and said it captured the new awareness needed in the next stage of Indonesia's development.

The election is for 400 seats in the 500 member state legislature. The other 100 seats are reserved for military appointees.

Most political analysts expect Golkar to win at least 70 per cent of the vote, against 64 per cent in the last elections, in 1982.

The Democratic Party, whose young supporters often carry pictures of the late President Sukarno, is expected to increase its share of the vote at the expense of the divided PPP.

While campaigning has been enthusiastic in major cities like Jakarta and Jogjakarta, in the countryside village chiefs are expected to turn out their villages overwhelmingly for Golkar.

Traditional deference to authority remains the rule in Indonesia, where a short-lived experiment with parliamentary democracy on the Westminster model in the 1950s saw governments resigning every few months as a result of shifting political alliances.

Another surprise of the campaign has been the long shadow cast by Sukarno, Indonesia's charismatic first president who died a broken man in near disgrace more than 15 years ago.

The democrats have adopted the memory of Sukarno as a subtle challenge to the more orthodox ways of Suharto, who edged Sukarno aside after a failed Communist-backed coup in 1965.

Although the outcome of the election is clear enough, the campaign process does act as a useful sounding board for the government.

Kompas said the campaign gave ministers pressing the Golkar message around Indonesia's 13,000 islands the chance to absorb the demands and aspirations of local people.

Embassy spying — 'everybody does it'

By Christopher Hanson

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States has sharply protested at alleged Soviet spying on its Moscow embassy, but intelligence experts say America itself is an old hand at embassy snooping.

They say the Kremlin's diplomatic mission in Washington as well as embassies of friendly nations are among the targets of U.S. espionage.

The intelligence sources say that over the years U.S. agents often have been ordered to undertake embassy "black bag jobs" — break-ins to search files, photograph documents or steal secret codes — in the United States and overseas.

"The (American) protest has a political ring to it," former high CIA official David Phillips told Reuters.

"It's not really a valid argument to say (the Soviet Union) did the wrong thing — everybody does it."

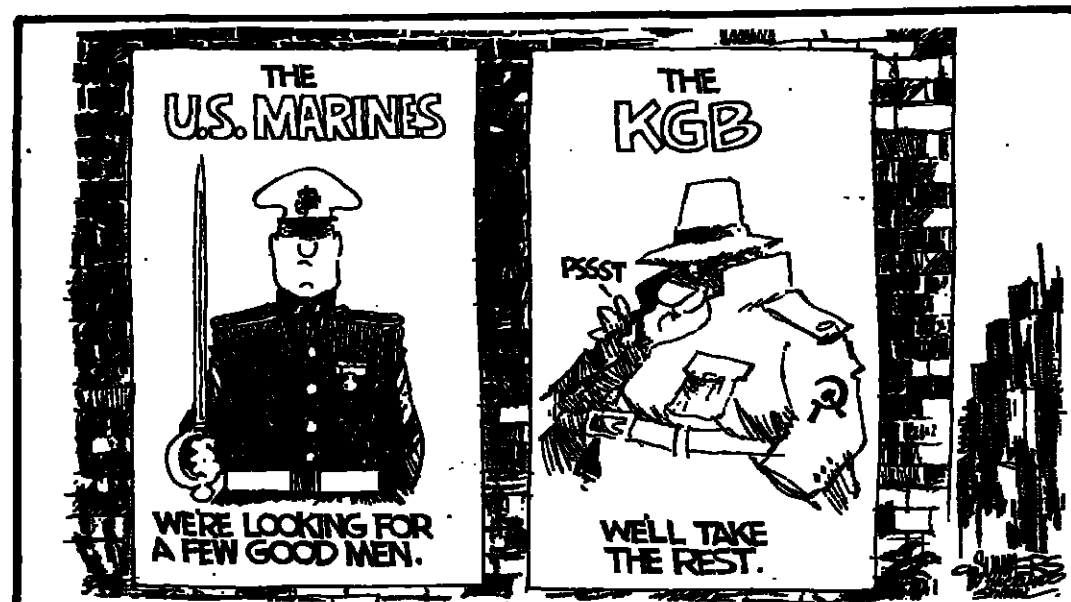
Lately it appears Moscow has been winning the upper hand in this game of embassy espionage.

According to U.S. officials, Soviet agents converted at least three Marine embassy guards into turncoats and seriously compromised security at U.S. diplomatic posts in Moscow and Leningrad.

U.S. officials and congressional intelligence sources say Soviet security operatives have also ridden a new U.S. embassy building being built in Moscow with electronic eavesdropping bugs.

President Reagan said U.S. diplomats will not move into the new building unless it can be made bug-free and has said the Soviet spying on the embassy was "outrageous."

U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock filed a formal protest in Moscow, accusing the Kremlin, which strongly denied the charge, of a "breach of the norms of diplomatic conduct" and of violating a Vienna convention



assuring the inviolability of diplomatic buildings.

Intelligence experts say the superpowers' indignant rhetoric amounts to diplomatic cant because both countries treat embassies as prime intelligence targets.

Intelligence sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said the United States repeatedly had targeted Soviet and other Communist embassies.

Soviet officials and independent sources say U.S. intelligence tried to plant hidden electronic bugs in the Soviet embassy complex in Washington in 1979. The bugs were discovered, prompting a strong Moscow protest.

American architect John Warnecke, who helped design the complex, told Reuters that the discovery of the bugs prompted Soviet security men to X-ray steel girders and minutely examine other building parts for strange devices as new structures went up in the compound.

So frequent have been bugging operations against embassies that Congress in 1978 created a foreign intelligence surveillance court, which meets secretly in a windowless, vault-like room in

the Justice Department, to rule on the legality of each bugging plan.

The court has handled more than 3,000 surveillance requests aimed at embassies and suspected foreign agents and has not turned down a single request, according to congressional intelligence analysts who monitor its affairs.

Some intelligence experts, acknowledging Washington spies on embassies, say Moscow has gone too far this time.

Former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) director Stansfield Turner told Reuters: "Soviet spying on our embassy in Moscow is the most egregious that I know of and goes way beyond any appropriate limit."

State Department officials said the KGB had violated unwritten rules of the spy game, going beyond planting bugs to send spies into the Moscow embassy for hours at a time.

But according to published reports, the CIA once persuaded a French intelligence officer to help American agents sneak into the French embassy and copy a secret French diplomatic code.

In the late 1950s, the CIA dug a tunnel between West Berlin and East Berlin, tapped a number of key telephone lines, and began eavesdropping on Soviet officials, intelligence sources said.

The operation was deemed a big success until it was discovered. The Soviets had known about the tunnel almost since digging began.

The Reagan administration maintains it has the right to order break-ins for national security reasons, but the American Civil Liberties Union — a liberal rights group — argues such operations violate constitutional protections against unlawful searches.

Break-ins often are required in order to plant bugs, but some embassy surveillance involves plucking microwave communications from the air.

An 1977 congressional study, never officially released but made public by Reuters in 1982, reported that the super-secret National Security Agency (NSA) intercepted communications between London and the British embassy in Washington and apparently monitored diplomatic messages of other nations.

Smith's ouster signals end of white political privileges

By Lawrence Bartlett

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Former Prime Minister Ian Smith's recent ouster from parliament foreshadows the end of nearly a century of a racial privilege for Africa's largest white population living under black rule.

Although technically suspended for only a year, Smith is unlikely ever to return to parliament where he served for 39 years, including 14 as prime minister of white-ruled Rhodesia.

By the time his 12 months in the political wilderness are through, a British-drafted constitutional provision guaranteeing 20 seats for whites in the national legislature will have been scrapped, the government says.

Under the provision, white members of parliament are elected on a separate, white voters' roll. When the system ends, whites will vote on a common roll with blacks and only those white candidates who garner sufficient black support will be voted into the legislature.

April 18 marks the seventh anniversary of independence for this former British colony and the end of the guarantee period.

Smith, rather than grant political rights to the black majority, led Rhodesia through 14 years of rebellion against the British crown, ending his holdout just before independence.

At midnight on April 17, 1980, 180,000 whites began living under

a government led by former guerrilla chieftain-turned-prime minister Robert Mugabe, who had waged a fierce seven-year war to oust white Rhodesians from power.

This southern African country still has 130,000 whites — less than 2 per cent of Zimbabwe's 8 million people.

Many whites emigrated when minority-ruled Rhodesia became black majority-ruled Zimbabwe. But Marshall Mupfema, director of Zimbabwe University's department of applied social sciences, says the loss of the white parliamentary seats is unlikely to prompt a new wave of white emigration.

In the April 2 vote to suspend Smith from parliament, four whites supported the move. Of the four, one is a member of the ruling Zanu Party and three independents who believe "Smith antagonised the government."

Smith's suspension also resulted from his perceived support for white-ruled South Africa, Zimbabwe's southern neighbour.

Mupfema says that considering Zimbabwe's colonial history and the war for black power in which 30,000 people, mostly blacks, were killed, race relations are "basically a success story."

Critics of Pretoria's apartheid government often present Zimbabwe as a model for a future nonracial South Africa.

But Mupfema concedes that beneath the public veneer changes in personal attitudes have been

guerrilla and now a journalist, said many blacks believe white Zimbabweans lack commitment to the country.

"They don't know the national anthem. They turn off their TV sets the moment Mugabe comes on and encourage their children to watch Dallas," he says.

Bango says he works in harmony with white colleagues, but he has no white friends. He says he would not mind if all whites left the country.

Stan Higgins, 29, a white, Zimbabwe-born former sergeant in Rhodesia's army is now a public relations consultant in Harare who finds Bango's comments depressing. He said they indicate black resentment against whites and he wonders "what the hell the war was all about."

"We were fighting against black rule and Mugabe," says Higgins. "We've now got them both and live fairly well by any standards. We have been led to believe there would be expulsions at best, mass executions and arrests at worst."

Instead, Mugabe, after coming to power in 1980 elections, went on national television and called for reconciliation between the races.

Higgins says that since the speech he has thought only once of leaving the country — in October when thousands of black youth rioted in Harare after the death of Mozambican President Samora Michel in a plane crash in South Africa.

William Bango, 30, a former

سكنا من الجول

Questions and answers — a primer on AIDS

By Robert Kearns
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, better known as AIDS, is a deadly disease that is now considered a worldwide epidemic.

Here are some questions often asked about AIDS and brief answers based on information from the World Health Organisation (WHO), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and American universities.

What is AIDS?

AIDS, first detected in the United States in 1981, is a condition in which a virus attacks the immune cells that help fight off infection, leaving victims vulnerable to serious illnesses that would not affect them if the immune system were functioning normally. About 80 per cent of victims succumb to one or both of two rare diseases: Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a parasitic lung infection and Kaposi's sarcoma, a cancer that attacks the skin or mouth. Victims may also suffer chronic fevers, severe diarrhoea, a variety of cancers, nerve disorders, inflammation of the brain and decreased mental powers.

Is there a cure?

No. The disease is nearly always fatal since patients develop multiple infections that cannot effectively be treated. Their weakened immune system makes

them unable to resist new infections or respond to therapy.

What causes AIDS?

It has been traced to a class of virus known as retroviruses, which have the unique characteristic that they may not cause any ill effects for years. The AIDS retrovirus was first described by the Pasteur Institute in Paris in May, 1983, and by scientists at the NIH in Washington early in 1984. Known as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), it is far more complex than such other viruses as hepatitis, polio or measles, which makes finding a cure that much more difficult. In addition, researchers have recently identified two puzzling new strains in AIDS patients in West Africa.

How long does it take to develop?

Experts say that, within five years of infection, between 10 and 30 per cent of those infected will develop AIDS and another 20 to 50 per cent will have AIDS-related illnesses. Viewed the other way, at least 20 per cent and as many as 70 per cent would still be free of AIDS or related illnesses after five years.

How is the virus transmitted?

Doctors say AIDS is not easily

contagious as, say, measles is. AIDS is spread only by the most intimate contact, usually involving the transfer of semen or blood from one person to another. The major methods are: Sexual intercourse, either vaginal or anal transfusions of contaminated blood or blood products sharing contaminated hypodermic needles by drug users and from mother to child during pregnancy and possibly breast feeding. There is no evidence that AIDS is transmitted by casual contact, by insects or by food or water.

Some 65 to 75 per cent of AIDS cases in the United States and Europe have occurred in homosexual or bisexual men, but there is increasing evidence of heterosexual transmission.

How can AIDS be avoided?

The best advice from the experts is to minimise the risk by abstaining from sex with people who are at high risk and to use condoms unless sex partners are known to be free of infection. It can be impossible to know if a sex partner is uninfected since a person can be carrying the AIDS virus without showing symptoms. Anal intercourse is especially discouraged as it leads to tears in the lining of the rectum that heightens the risk of infection.

Nearly 25 per cent of AIDS



Scanning electron microscope image of HIV virus that causes AIDS.

cases in the United States and a growing percentage in Europe have been linked to intravenous drug users sharing needles or syringes in which tiny amounts of contaminated blood are transferred. Those people then infected can spread the virus through sex.

Who has AIDS?

AIDS takes its toll on the relatively young, hitting those between 20 and 40 the hardest. In the United States, AIDS has caused almost as many deaths

among men age 25 to 44 as all non-AIDS-related forms of cancer combined.

About 100,000 cases have been reported worldwide. But these are just the tip of the iceberg. The World Health Organisation estimates that as of 1986, five to 10 million people were carrying virus and that this could produce between 500,000 and three million new cases of AIDS by 1991, along with 1.5 million suffering AIDS-related illness.

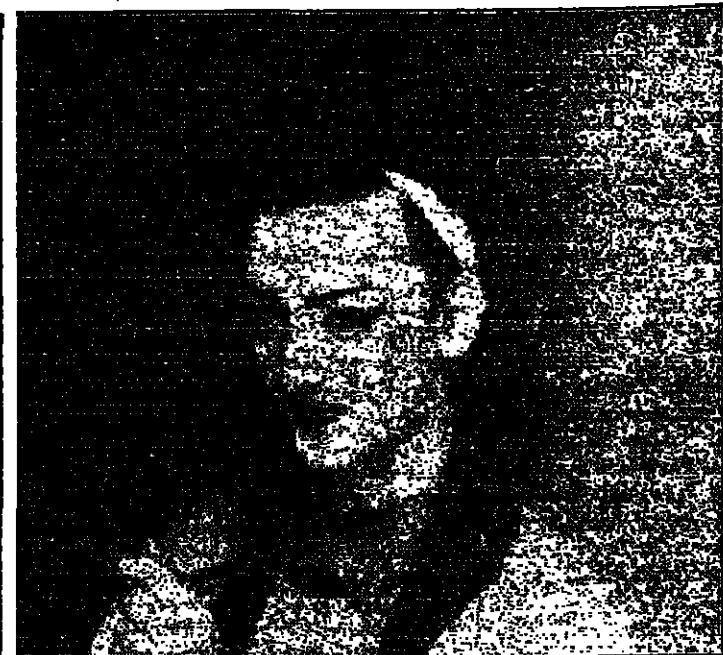
In 1991, U.S. experts predict

over 54,000 deaths from AIDS, bringing the cumulative projected total to 179,000. In Europe, experts project 25,000-30,000 AIDS cases by the end of 1988. In Africa AIDS cases are up sharply. Some 14 per cent of pregnant women studied in Kampala, Uganda, are infected.

How long will it take to develop a vaccine?

An effective vaccine is years away, possibly in the next century. Even then, it is likely to be expensive and scarce. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration expects several vaccines will be tested on humans by the end of the year. One is already being tested on humans by French researchers. But it will be years before testing on sizeable groups can be performed.

There are two main reasons why developing an AIDS vaccine is proving so difficult. First, although some people naturally produce antibodies or specialised proteins that recognise and attack a disease-causing organism if it enters the body, these antibodies do not yet destroy the AIDS virus. Second, the genetic structure of the virus varies from one strain to another and new strains keep developing. So, a vaccine developed from one strain may not protect against others.



Boy George

Boy George bounces back from drug addiction

By Ben Dobbin
The Associated Press

LONDON — After a two-year hiatus, Boy George has bounced back to the top of British pop charts. He's helped put his former heroin supplier in prison, taken up Buddhism and cut a disc for charity.

The pioneer of transvestism in pop music says he has beaten the heroin habit that nearly killed him last year, and that he intends to stay off drugs and out of trouble. His friends in the business agree.

"His eyes are all clear again. He's actually now the person he was before," said Elly Smith of Virgo Records, Boy George's record label. "When he made up his mind to kick it, that was it. He'll never go back to heroin, never."

The 25-year-old Londoner, whose real name is George O'Dowd, was back in court as recently as March 20, charged with possessing about one-tenth of an ounce (2.4 grammes) of marijuana after an all-night party last December.

A London magistrate, Lady Moorea Black, let him off with a warning, saying "You have made the most amazing efforts to come off drugs and, so far, you seem to have succeeded."

Boy George was arrested with the marijuana in his pocket last Dec. 20 outside a nightclub. With him was his friend Mark Golding, 20, who died the next day of a drug overdose.

"When he died, I think it made George realise how close he was to death. It finally clicked in his head if he didn't get off heroin, he'd be the next one," said Ms. Smith.

Golding was the second of Boy George's friends to die from a drug overdose. Although Boy George had been in a drug treatment programme since the previous June, the combined deaths of two close friends apparently convinced the singer to kick his addiction.

The deaths also prompted him to speak out against drug abuse and revive his flagging career. The singer agreed to testify against his drug suppliers and was instrumental in the March conviction of a married couple sentenced to four years in prison, and another woman given a two-year suspended sentence.

After months in seclusion, Boy George began appearing at music award dinners and on TV talk shows. His outrageous dress style seemed more muted, the wiseguy image was slightly altered.

"He still doesn't feel 100 per cent sure of himself," said Ms. Smith. "He has a bit of vulnerability now. He never listened to anybody else. Now he is more

responsive."

His moves are again being followed in the media, not always in a positive light.

After leading a chorus of 120 pop artists in a re-recording of the Beatles' hit "Let It Be" recently, Boy George walked out of a studio and into a left hook.

A passer-by hit the singer in the pose and questioned his masculinity. The 6-foot-1 Boy George, who admits he's bisexual, walked away.

"No way was I going to start brawling in the street," he told a reporter.

Boy George briefly topped the British singles chart in March with his first solo recording, a re-make of Jamaican James Boonthe's 1974 hit "Everything I won."

"Let It Be" shot to the top of the charts in April. Proceeds from record sales will go to relatives of the estimated 134 people killed when a British ferry capsized off the Belgium coast March 6.

Boy George's last British No. 1 was "Karma Chameleon," which hit the top in September 1983, when his band, Culture Club, was at its peak and selling millions of records worldwide.

The group, distinguished by Boy George's soulful voice and drag ensemble, has all but officially broken up.

The demise of the group seems to date from late 1984, when "The Medal Song" reached only No. 32 in Britain.

Boy George is working on a new album, tentatively titled "Soul," for release later this year. Music industry experts say the original material will be the first real test of the singer's current popularity.

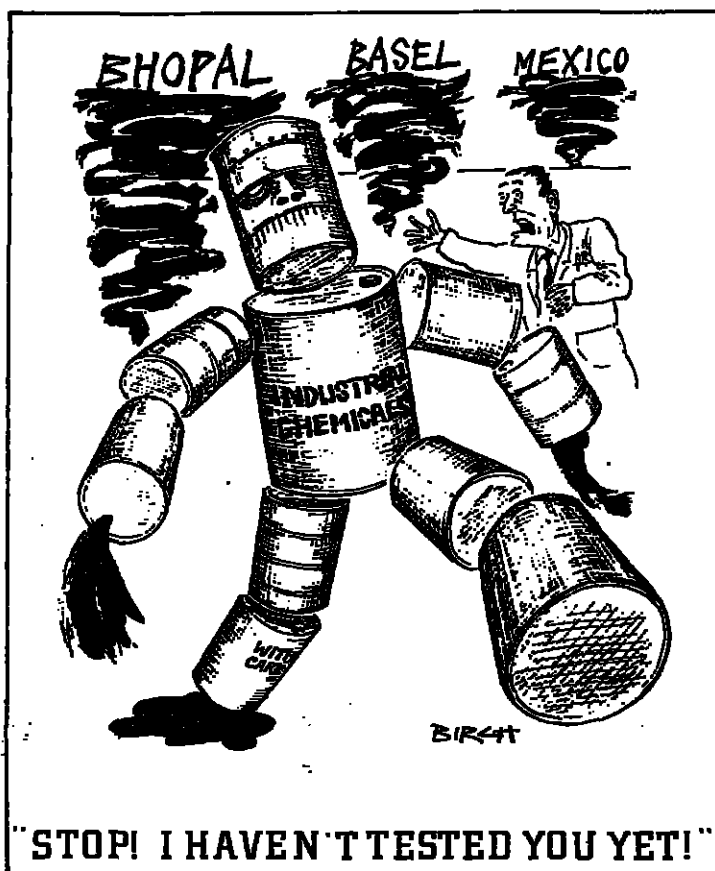
"The acid test will come when he does not depend on re-recordings of old songs," said Danny Kelly, deputy editor of New Musical Express. "He's doing himself some favours in ditching the culture club mob."

Boy George admitted he was dabbling in drugs in the summer of 1985. A year ago, he was rumoured to be spending £800 (\$1,200) a week on his habit.

He began treatment for heroin addiction in June 1986, following his conviction on heroin possession charges for which he was fined £250 (\$370).

In August the first of his two friends died from drug overdose. New York songwriter Michael Rudetsky, 27, was found dead from a heroin overdose in the singer's £1 million (\$1.5 million) London mansion.

Rudetsky's parents lodged a \$44 million suit in New York, charging that Boy George left their son unattended in a drug stupor.



80,000 chemicals untested

A meeting of the chemicals group of the 24-member "rich countries club," the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), heard that 80,000 chemicals in daily use and production in factories around the world are still untested for toxicity and carcinogenicity. New chemicals which have been brought into use since 1977 have been tested under OECD guidelines established that year. The 80,000 represent chemicals which were in use in 1977, are still in use, and remain untested. According to a Danish delegate it would cost \$45-50 billion to run the standard tests on these chemicals — and that would involve the deaths of enormous numbers of animals in the infamous "LD50" (least dose to kill 50 per cent tests. According to a Swedish delegate present, the major chemical spill into the Rhine from a factory in Basel, Switzerland, last year proved that

incidents like Bhopal, India (where some thousands died in a leak from a Union Carbide factory) could happen in OECD countries. Hence the concern now that the 80,000 untested chemicals, most of which are concentrated in the industrialised world, be properly tested. However, many of the chemicals are used only in tiny amounts, and costs — will in practice restrict testing to the just 1,000 chemicals which account for 99.5 per cent of the physical volume of the 80,000.

During the meeting Canada offered to host a workshop to establish agreed methods for the common testing of this top 1,000.

Among them are common chemicals such as chloroform, ethylene glycol and many organic solvents and thinners — Panos

Algeria acts to curb population growth

By Claire Brisset

ALGIERS — Algeria is entering 1987 amidst growing economic difficulties caused by the fall in oil revenues and the realisation that control of population growth is vital for the country's future. The figures speak for themselves and the authorities are no longer shy of giving them maximum publicity.

Algeria's annual population growth rate is still 3.2 per cent — one of the highest in the world. If this rate were to be maintained, the country's population will double in 22 years. At independence in 1962, the population was little over 10 million. Today it is 24 million.

Rapid urbanisation is one facet of the present situation. Throughout the country, both large and small towns are increasing like mushrooms. Algiers itself, designed for a population of 600,000, now has 3 million. The housing shortage there is acute, with families crammed into tiny apartments, frequent water shortages, and the urban infrastructure generally hopelessly overloaded.

Another facet is the extreme youthfulness of the population:

57 per cent are under 20 and 73 per cent under 30. This unusual age-structure results from a continuing very high birth rate and a sharp fall in the death rate, which has fallen from 17 per 1,000 in 1970 to 8 today. Life expectancy is now 63 years and the authorities believe that if infant mortality is reduced by half by the end of the current plan in 1989, life expectancy will jump again to 67-68.

Every year some 860,000 babies are born in Algeria — more than in France for a population less than half the size. Algerian women still have an average of 6.4 children.

In these circumstances, combined with the economic difficulties threatening the country, it is hardly surprising that the authorities have abandoned the pro-natalist stance which they have affected until recently. They have now embarked on an ambitious programme to reduce infant mortality and simultaneously population growth.

Set up with help from UNICEF, this energetic programme is based on strong social mobilisation: Vaccinations, campaign against diarrhoeal diseases, birth

registration and infant follow-up, and, of course, family planning. This last aspect is receiving unprecedented attention from the Algerian health authorities. All health units throughout the country, both curative and preventive, as well as all maternal and child health centres (PMI) will from now on include family planning services.

The most popular contraceptive method by far is the pill, with 85 per cent of all family planning acceptors using it. Most of the rest use the IUD, which has not been very popular up to now. For several years now, all Algerian midwives have received training in family planning methods.

An intense publicity campaign has reached most villages as well as the large towns. Even the Islamic Council has given public support, confirming that birth spacing conforms to the teachings of Islam.

But there is still a long way to go. Only 25 per cent of Algerian women of childbearing age use a contraceptive method, despite official encouragement, free services and the support of the imams. Psychological and social resistance remains strong. "Alge-

rian culture remains basically strongly pro-natalist," a gynaecologist and obstetrician at the Mustapha Hospital, Algiers, the largest in the country, said. "Attitudes will take some time yet to change."

One important development which will have an effect in the long term is the increasing number of girls being educated. At present, around 60 per cent of women of childbearing age are illiterate, but the proportion is falling rapidly as the effects of the government's efforts to improve female access to education are felt. The age at which women marry, currently 21 on average, is also rising and this will also have a demographic effect.

Algeria thus seems on the threshold of major social change — change which the government is anxiously awaiting, their eye fixed on the worrying trends of booming population growth, falling oil and gas revenues, and stagnating food production. Algeria today imports as much as 60 per cent of her food requirements. Self-sufficiency is only a dream as long as population growth remains out of control — People Features.

Anyone can be a star on Broadway for \$9.95

By Steve James
Reuter

NEW YORK — For anyone whose dreams of singing on Broadway are just that, Rick Goldberg has the answer — their own recording for \$9.95.

"I am probably a perfect customer — a frustrated singer who thinks he's good, but deep down realises he's not good enough," Goldberg said.

Goldberg's Centre Stage allows people who usually sing only in the bath or shower, but who think they are budding Frank Sinatras or Bruce Springsteens to take the performance from the bath to the studio.

Centre Stage, however, is more

than just a sound equivalent of the photo booth found in stations and shopping malls everywhere. It is a multi-track studio manned by a sound engineer who can record anyone, mixing in instrumental and vocals to more than 180 songs from the latest pop hits to rock classics, show tunes, children's songs or Spanish songs.

After the 10-minute session, the customer has a cassette recording of his own for \$9.95 or \$39.95 for an album.

At a recent session at the Centre Stage studio in the Macy's department store in New York's Broadway, engineer David Frazier made recordings of Alabama high school students signing top

10 hits, a professional singer making demo discs of "Somewhere" from West Side Story and a Sinatra sound-alike reporter singing "New York, New York."

"Some people use it for practice. Some people change the words, some make anniversary or valentines tapes," said Frazier, who is also a keyboard player with a Gospel Group.

"I've had kids come in and do 'Old McDonald had a Farm' with a full orchestra backing," said Goldberg.

"Some use the service to do customised greetings cards. My wife and I sent out party invitations by changing the words to 'New York, New York.'"

"You should never underesti-

mate how well people think they can sing," Goldberg told the Sinatra sound-alike reporter.

A 29-year-old businessman in the real estate and securities field, Goldberg started Centre Stage last year in a shopping mall in Houston.

Now there are Centre Stage studios in a half-dozen U.S. cities and plans for several more, including one in London.

With each location doing \$200,000-300,000 in sales a year, the business is turning over \$2 million annually and Goldberg hopes to go public later this year.

Centre Stage has a list of over 180 songs to choose from and the singer gets one chance to rehearse the number.

Cyprus water draws sightseers, investment

By Katherine McElroy
Reuter

YERMASOYIA, Cyprus — Cypriots have been flocking to see a rare site on this rocky Mediterranean holiday island — a dam overflowing with water.

Several years of low rainfall had brought fears another six hot summer months of water-rationing lay ahead. Newspapers and television carried almost daily reports on the low water levels in dams.

But storms last month relieved the drought, dumping 187 mm off rain in the wettest March in almost 100 years. Only 22 mm fell in March last year.

Dams and reservoirs dot the semi-arid island to trap winter rain and the spring run-off from snow in the central mountains.

But efforts are being made to remedy the drought situation with an ambitious irrigation plan to carry water from the rainy west of the island to the dry east.

When the scheme is completed by the end of the decade, experts say there will be enough water to meet growing needs in the Greek-Cypriot south of the divided island to the year 2010.

Two large contracts were recently signed for the southern

conveyor project linking a series of dams to a pipeline 113 km long transporting water from west to east.

The entire project is expected to cost \$360 million at 1983 prices.

The centrepiece Kouris dam, providing most of the conveyor water, will be one of the highest earth-filled dams in Europe.

Once full, Kouris' 115 million cubic metre capacity will be enough to supply Nicosia's 120,000 people with water for 11 years.

The dam is not expected to overflow often, however.

"We build dams with a larger capacity than the average flow of water in order to collect water from the odd wet year," southern conveyor project manager Lakis Christodoulou said.

Water supplies in recent years have been stretched thin by economic advance, an annual influx of nearly a million tourists, expanded agriculture, and the needs of 200,000 Greek Cypriots who fled south after Turkish troops occupied the northern third of the island in 1974.

Once the southern conveyor project is finished, little else can be done to boost natural water resources.

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Napoli suffers worst defeat since 1984

LONDON (R) — The race for the Italian championship opened up dramatically after Napoli suffered their worst defeat for almost three years Sunday beaten 3-0 at Verona.

Second-placed Internazionale Milan, who beat Avellino 1-0, have reduced the gap from seven to two points in five weeks. Close finishes also remain in prospect in Spain and France. One point separates Real Madrid and Barcelona after their goalless draw Sunday while Bordeaux are a point clear after beating chief rivals Marseille 3-0 on Saturday. But it was Napoli's poor performance, including a penalty miss by Diego Maradona, which caused the biggest stir.

With four games left Napoli's biggest task comes in their next match at home to sixth placed A.C. Milan. Their last three games are all against modest opposition. Internazionale have three easy looking games before facing Verona at home in their final match. One Italian newspaper Monday accused Maradona of "being mentally in Buenos Aires" where his daughter was born recently. But Maradona said the title

race was now more exciting. "Up to last Saturday it was like we had killed the championship. But now we really want to win it, then the whole of Italy will say that we have deservedly won it."

Napoli fans went on the rampage after the defeat and there were 38 arrests. Internazionale's goal came from Sandro Altobelli who remained pessimistic about his side's title chances. "We cannot hope that Napoli will drop another two points," he said. "To fool ourselves at this point would be silly. Our interest lies in the UEFA Cup."

In Spain, the league has moved into a playoff phase with six teams in the top group, although

only Espanol, 2-1 winners over Sporting, have any hope of catching Real and Barcelona.

Bayern Munich's coach Udo Lattek, who was in Madrid ahead of his side's European Cup semi-final second leg against Real, said: "That was a boring game and I fell asleep. The referee woke me up when he whistled the end of the first half. If Madrid play against us like that we shall certainly reach the final."

Bayern's 1-0 win at Borussia Moenchengladbach on Saturday kept them three points clear in the West German league. But it could still prove a costly victory.

Captain Klaus Augenthaler and midfielder Hans Dorfner suffered thigh injuries. With defen-

der Norbert Nachreith suspended for Wednesday's tricky home game with Werder Bremen, Bayern find themselves with only 11 available outfield players.

In France, the top of the table clash between Bordeaux and Marseille was marred by the sending off of two players following a foul on Alain Giresse, the former Bordeaux captain.

Marseille's Senegalese international Abdoulaye Diallo was so infuriated by Bordeaux right back Gernot Rohr's tackle that he started a fight with the defender, prompting referee Robert Wurtz to dismiss both players.

Court blocks extradition of fans

LONDON (AP) — Twenty-six English soccer fans Monday won a high court reprieve blocking their extradition to Belgium to face manslaughter charges arising out of the 1985 Heysel stadium riot in which 39 people died.

High court judge Sir Tasker Watkins said it was with deep regret that he granted writs of habeas corpus, freeing the 26 from the immediate threat of being returned to Belgium.

He ruled that extradition orders made by a London magistrate on March 3 were flawed because the correct legal procedures had not been followed.

The judge said the decision was "deeply regrettable, having regard to the horrifying circumstances from which the extradition proceedings sprang."

The ruling came at the end of an appeal by the 26 fans, all supporters of Liverpool, against being sent to Belgium to stand trial for their role in the riots at the May 29, 1985, European Champions Cup final between the English club and Juventus of Italy.

Fierce fighting at the game left 39 people dead, all but five of them Italians, and injured 276 others.

The rioting was widely blamed on the Liverpool fans and as a result, the governing body of European soccer, UEFA, banned English teams indefinitely from playing in the continent's three

major club competitions. Sir Watkins said the extradition reprieve could have been avoided with more careful observation of the legal requirements.

He said that for the English evidence in the case to be admissible in extradition proceedings, it had to be duly authenticated and put before a magistrate within two months of the fans' arrest in September last year.

The authentication had not taken place in time, he said, and there was therefore have been issued last month.

Mr. Michael Sherrard, an attorney acting on behalf of the Belgian government, said authorities in Brussels would continue to press for extradition "by the most expeditious route."

He told the court it was not yet clear whether a counter-appeal would be made to Britain's House of Lords or whether the Belgian government would start fresh extradition proceedings by flying out British police witnesses.

Taking English witnesses to Belgium to give their evidence in renewed proceedings, Mr. Sherrard said, would overcome the high court's objection that evidence given in England fell foul of the law on a procedural technicality.

Sir Watkins agreed that, if the English evidence had been taken to Belgium and given to the

examining magistrate there, legal objections could have been avoided.

The court ordered that the 26 fans should remain free on bail pending the next move. If new proceedings are started, bail in the original case will lapse because each fan will have to be individually recharged, the court said.

After the judgement, Sir Harry Livermore, solicitor for seven of the Liverpool fans, said English authorities had blundered. "They have got a lot of egg on their faces," he said, adding, however, that his clients had only been granted a temporary reprieve.

"It leaves these men in the position they were before they were arrested," said Mr. Livermore. "I think it is very unfair to have this still hanging over them after what they have been through over the past six to eight months since proceedings started in September. And it is now nearly two years since the events took place."

The procedural errors had "made a laughing-stock of the whole situation," he said, involving weeks and weeks of hearings and expensive legal fees.

"This expense is going to go on interminably. Fresh extradition proceedings can be started by shipping all the English witnesses over to Belgium. But in my view it would be very unfair," Mr. Livermore said.

Mecir beats McEnroe in WCT final

DALLAS (R) — Miloslav Mecir kept his patience and overcame an angry John McEnroe 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2 to win the \$500,000 WCT finals tennis tournament.

The Czechoslovak, who had never won a set from McEnroe, said he tried to ignore the American's outbursts. McEnroe was fined \$2,000 and was assessed two time-violations and a penalty point for verbal abuse.

"It's not very nice to play in such an atmosphere," Mecir said. "I would've been happy if he would have left."

"I have learned to be more patient when somebody is arguing or trying to get me out of my timing," said Mecir, whose \$200,000 prize pushed his career earnings over the \$1 million mark.

Mecir, ranked fifth in the world, dominated the first set without dropping a game. The Czechoslovak went on a run of 12 consecutive points over the course of four games and dropped only nine points in the entire set.

McEnroe, ranked seventh, had other problems in the set as well, receiving a code violation for delaying the match in the third game. He berated umpire Gerry Armstrong, saying, "come on, big boy, let's see what you can do. I'm going to test you the whole match, and there's nothing you can do."

McEnroe's temperament cooled in the second set and his tennis game heated up.

After McEnroe saved two break points in the second game for his first game of the match, he broke Mecir after four deuces in the seventh game and again in the ninth game to level the match at one set apiece.

Mecir opened the third set by breaking McEnroe with a backhand crosscourt angle that left McEnroe flat-footed. After the change of ends, McEnroe delayed the match to complain to the photographers about their moving during play. Umpire Armstrong promptly gave McEnroe a time violation.

McEnroe then called Men's International Professional Tennis Council (NITP) supervisor Keith Johnson, seated outside, a derogatory name and was assessed a penalty point.

McEnroe stalked to his chair and began to pack up his racquets. Johnson walked onto the court for a three-minute discussion before McEnroe returned to play.

Mecir held his concentration through the controversy and broke McEnroe three times in each of the third and fourth sets, forcing repeated volley errors with crafty service returns. Mecir dropped only four games in the last two sets to record his fourth tournament win this year.

Mize triumphs in Masters Golf tourney

AUGUSTA, Georgia (AP) — Larry Mize, a native son of this old southern city, turned back two stars of international golf with a spectacular pitch-in birdie that won a sudden death playoff Sunday in the 51st Masters Golf tournament.

Mize won the coveted green jacket that goes to the Masters champion with a pitch from about 30-40 yards to the right of the 11th hole, the second of the sudden death playoff.

Mize played the shot to the fringe, then stood frozen in fascination as the ball took off, running straight into the cup. That eliminated Greg Norman of Australia, while Seve Ballesteros of Spain bogeyed the first sudden death hole to drop out.

"It's a dream come true," Mize said. "I've dreamed of winning the Masters, but I never dreamed of winning it like this — beating two of the greatest golfers in the world."

The ball disappeared into the hole like the flash of a cotton-tail rabbit ducking into its burrow.

The quiet, soft-spoken Mize leaped high into the air, then went hopping around the green, raising both hands in elation and clapping them to his head.

"Reporters have asked me all week if I ever dreamed of winning the Masters. I did," Mize said.

It was the climax of a multiple-man struggle in which six men either led or shared the lead at one time or another.

And it beat the two dominant figures in golf today, Norman, the flamboyant "great white shark," and Ballesteros, the Spanish master who has won this championship twice and owns a

couple of British open titles.

They were Mize's playoff partners after all three finished the regulation 72 holes in a tie for the top at 285, only three shots under par on the Augusta National Golf Club course.

Mize birdied the 72nd hole from about three feet to finish a 71 and was the first in the clubhouse.

Ballesteros was next, an he saved par from a bunker to set up the playoff. He, too, had a 71.

Then came Norman, the outstanding golfer in world golf last year, who moved into a tie with a 20-foot birdie putt on the 17th, then parred the 18th to complete an erratic 72 that included six birdies and as many bogeys.

The ninth playoff in Masters history began on the 10th hole. Ballesteros was eliminated there. He 3-putted for bogey, missing a 5-6 foot second putt. Mize had chance to win it all, but left a 10-12 foot birdie attempt hanging on the lip of the cup. He tapped in. Norman, who had missed a birdie from about 20 feet, also made par and they went to the 11th.

Mize and Norman both drove the fairway.

Mize pushed his approach far, far to the right and turned his back on the shot while it was in the air.

Norman, the current British Open title-holder and perhaps the most feared competitor in the game today, also put his approach to the right, on the fringe.

Mize needed to get up and down from a difficult spot to have any chance of extending the playoff.

Instead, he pitched the ball in

the hole. Norman, now needing a birdie to tie, missed his long putt and became a Masters runner-up for the second year in a row. It marked the third time in the last five major championships, which also include the U.S. and British Opens and the PGA, that he has been second.

For Mize, it was only the second victory of a six-year PGA tour career. The other came in the 1983 Memphis Classic. He had a chance to win last year's Kemper, but he lost to Norman on the sixth hole of a sudden death playoff.

Mize has had a half-dozen runner-up finishes since the 1983 victory, and questions were being asked about his mental toughness.

He answered them in a strong, firm voice, saving a bogey from the water behind the 15th green, gaining a playoff spot with a last-hole birdie, then beating the best the game can offer.

The victory was worth \$162,000 to Mize, who was born and "spent most of my growing-up years" in Augusta. He now resides in Columbus, Georgia.

"It's the dream of a lifetime," Mize said.

Ben Crenshaw and Roger Maltbie, who shared the lead going into the final round, and Jodie Mudd each missed the playoff by a single shot.

Crenshaw, the soft-spoken Texan known as "gentle ben" to his fellow pros, held or shared the lead most of the warm, windy day and relinquished a share of the top spot only when he took three from the back fringe and bogeyed the 17th.

Crenshaw, the 1984 Masters champion, was in the last group to finish regulation play and came

to the 18th needing a birdie to tie.

He faced a 20-footer and watched in dismay as his putt slid by the hole.

He and Maltbie, an easy-going 35-year-old who hung around the top most of the final round, each shot 74 over the last 18 holes and finished at 286, two shots under par.

Mudd, the beneficiary of a magnificent start, also was at that figure after a closing 69. Starting play five shots back, he bolted in contention with a birdie-eagle-birdie beginning.

All three either led or shared the lead at one point or another over the last 18 holes.

Curtis Strange and Benhard Langer of West Germany each got to within a single shot at one point or another.

But Strange played the back nine in 40 and fell out of it. Langer's last hope disappeared with his second shot into the water of the 15th hole.

Langer dropped back into a tie for seventh at 289, three shots back of the group tied for fourth.

Also at one over par were Tom Watson, Jay Haas, D.A. Weirberg and Jack Nicklaus, who made a gallant attempt at defending the sixth Masters title he won a year ago.

"A lot of funny things can happen in the last round of the Masters, so you just keep playing and hope you don't hear any singing," Nicklaus said.

He ran in a 15-foot putt for an eagle on the 13th but couldn't make anything else happen and finished with a 70.

Watson, twice a winner here, and still trying to fight his way out of a slump, had a 72. Weirberg shot 71, Haas 73 and Langer 76, including 40 on the back nine.

Kasparov, Korchnoi share lead after 3 rounds

BRUSSELS (AP) — World Chess Champion Garry Kasparov and Swiss Grandmaster Victor Korchnoi shared the lead after Sunday's third round in the Brussels "Super Grandmaster Chess Tournament with perfect scores of three points each.

Dutch Grandmaster Jan Timman remained a half point behind the leaders after escaping with a draw against Eugenio Torre of the Philippines.

Kasparov, the Soviet champion who celebrated his 24th birthday Monday, defeated Belgian International Master Luc Winants with an elegant attack that destroyed his opponent's stubborn resistance.

The match was awarded a special prize for the day's best game chosen by a poll of spectators.

"It was a beautiful finish, but Winants missed a chance to draw," commented French International Master Bachar Kouatly, whose opinion was echoed by Kasparov after the game.

Korchnoi, a 56-year-old Soviet defector, triumphed against English Grandmaster Nigel Short with a crushing victory with the disadvantageous black pieces.

Experts said Short, the seventh ranked player in the world, has played disappointingly so far, scoring one draw and two losses.

Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, the second ranked player

in the world, adjourned with a winning advantage against Richard Meulders of Belgium.

Experts said Meulders might resign his hopeless endgame position before play is resumed.

Joany Van Der Wiel of Holland pulled up from last place by drawing with Yugoslav Grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubejovic.

West Germany's Robert Huebner has been forced to withdraw from the tournament because of a stomach illness.

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Ajax returns to the top

AMSTERDAM (R) — Ajax Amsterdam returned to the top of the Dutch soccer first division when they beat Veendam 4-0 while PSV Eindhoven were held 1-1 at Feyenoord Rotterdam.

A last minute error by goalkeeper Hans Van Breukelen deprived PSV of a victory that would have kept them in front.

The Dutch international gave away an unnecessary free kick from which Keije Molenaar equalized for Feyenoord in the top match of the day.

Rand Gullit, the striker who moves to AC Milan at the end of the season in a \$8.5-million transfer, shot PSV ahead in the 78th minute and Danish international midfielder Frank Arnesen had a goal disallowed for offside during

a lively second period which was interrupted when fireworks were let off in the 25,000 crowd.

Ajax cruised to an easy win over 17th-placed Veendam with two goals each from Jan Wouters and Marco Van Basten.

Van Basten, also bound for Milan next season, showed little sign of discomfort from a right ankle problem which last week was scanned by special apparatus more regularly used at the University Hospital in Utrecht for locating brain tumours.

The free-scoring striker had an operation on his left ankle last December.

Club Doctor Otto Stibbe called the \$25,000 scan "a very special investigation for a very special player."

Lakers snap Phoenix winning streak

NEW YORK (AP) — The sun is setting on the race for the 16 National Basketball Association (NBA) playoff spots.

Phoenix, ninth in the Western Conference, delayed the clinching of post-season berths by winning seven consecutive games, but that streak was broken by a 119-104 loss Sunday night to the Los Angeles Lakers, who won their 10th straight.

The defeat clinched a spot in the Western Conference playoffs for the Seattle SuperSonics and, with three games remaining, put Denver within one victory or another loss by the Suns of clinching the eighth and final berth.

The Eastern Conference's eight playoff teams were determined earlier.

The Suns had won two overtime games during their seven-game winning streak, but they fell short down the stretch after cutting a 17-point deficit to three in the fourth period.

Finn wins Belgian Grand Prix

WUUSTWEZEL (R) — Pekka Vehkonen of Finland Sunday won the Belgian 250 cc Motorcycle Grand Prix, taking third place in the first leg and winning the second.

His success came after Belgium's Eric Geboers had briefly established command in both heats without winning either.

Little-known Dutchman Leo Combee on a Kawasaki started fastest in the first heat and maintained a narrow lead until the ninth lap when former world 125 cc champion Geboers surged past on his Honda.

But Geboers, third in last year's 500 cc world championship, got into trouble when his engine cut off as he enjoyed a comfortable margin. He dropped to sixth before recovering to take fourth position.

Combee, who looked set for victory after Geboers' fall, was eventually overhauled in the last lap by Sweden's Jorgen Nilsson. Nilsson, eager to confirm his supremacy, made a poor start in the second heat and was in last position only to come back strongly and finish sixth.

Geboers took command on the second lap but surrendered his chance in the third when he fell. This time he recovered to move back up to second place.

The 24-year-old Geboers almost overhauled Vehkonen but the Finn held on to win by a fraction of a second.

Graf wins first title defence against Maleeva

HILTON HEAD, S.C. (R) — Steffi Graf made her first-ever defence of a title a successful one with a 6-2, 4-6, 6-3 victory over Manuela Maleeva in the final of the \$300,000 Hilton Head Women's Tennis Championships.

Graf, the top seed and ranked second in the world, won \$60,000. The sixth-seeded Bulgarian earned \$27,000.

Graf's Hilton Head victory a year ago was the first championship of the West German's career and so Sunday's win had special meaning for her.

"It's the first title I've ever defended," Graf said. "It's a special tournament for me."

Graf dominated Maleeva in the first set, using her powerful forehand and low, sliced backhand to win key points from the backcourt.

In the second set, Graf began to rush, anxious to close out the match instead fell behind 4-1. Maleeva dropped serve in the seventh game and Graf drew even at 4-4 but was broken for the set as Maleeva took it 6-4 on Graf's backhand error.

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Cinema **RAINBOW** Tel: 625155

BELMANDO

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **OPERA** Tel: 675573

FEAR CITY

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

INTO THE NIGHT

Performances 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAGHADAN** Tel: 622198

BLACK THUNDER

Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 8:45

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.

One Sterling	1.6250/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3020/25	Canadian dollar
	1.8080/87	West German marks
	2.0395/0405	Dutch guilders
	1.4965/75	Swiss francs
	37.43/46	Belgian francs
	6.0140/50	French francs
	1289/1290	Italian lira
	142.35/45	Japanese yen
	6.3075/3125	Swedish crown
	6.7850/7900	Norwegian crowns
	6.8150/8300	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	436.00/436.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities were lower in late trading after what many dealers described as a dull session, with volume light and the majority of business inter-professional. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was down 15.9 points at 1,920.8, having drifted down from an opening high of 1,925.2.

Shares were marked lower at the outset on worries that the recent ineffective G-5 and G-7 meetings will make for further dollar weakness and hit major exporting companies' earnings.

Anxiety over a possible trade war with Japan and uncertainty over the date of the next U.K. general election also helped engender a lack of interest, dealers said.

Many operators were also content to keep to the sidelines because nervousness over the near term trend on Wall Street, given worries that U.S. interest rates may have to rise to defend the weak U.S. currency. They said any increase in U.S. interest rates would make a further cut in current U.K. 10 per cent base rates less likely.

"Given the forthcoming election and interest rate worries, equities will draw their direction from the U.S. market in the coming sessions...but, unless there is a dramatic sell-off in the states the market here will not fall very much further," one equity dealer speculated.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1987
GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are able to work out some cooperative arrangements with associates, so contact them today. Investigate all the phases of your current activities.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Finish talks and make contracts with others. Civic work can be handled today. Keep any promises you have made.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handle whatever work you need to do, but later make new contacts and look into new interests.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make arrangements for pleasure in the days ahead, then get busy at your work and continue until it's done.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) It's a good day to make the improvements at home that are sorely needed. Be cheerful and enthusiastic.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Discuss with associates what is best to do to become more successful and band together more wisely.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Add new touches to property, and other possessions so they become more valuable. Don't waste time foolishly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be charming and magnetic with everyone you see today. Make an effort to see good friends now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get together with cooperative friends and form an alliance to get a mutual project working efficiently.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You make greater progress by combining your efforts with those of others, so don't go it alone.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Handle civic or credit affairs wisely now and you can make your prestige soar to new heights.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study how to improve your present set-up. Try to meet one who is famous and can be of help to you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your hunches concerning your mate are accurate now and you can have a closer relationship.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he, or she, will get along well with just about anyone who comes in contact with him, or her, and it would be wise to slant the education along lines of work in humanitarian professions. One who can balance any standpoints wisely and finish any project tackled.

THE Daily Crossword by Roger Coburn

ACROSS

- Apple
- Lightly
- Motion
- Ring stone
- Concerning
- "A Ball for"
- Control of
- Music
- Like — of
- British
- Tropical fish
- Stakes
- de deux
- From the sea
- Priest name
- "Ball —"
- Swagger
- Arranged
- troops
- Coach
- Object
- Road barrier
- Handbag
- Feasts
- Wessel
- Academics
- Aerials
- Pioneered
- Diplomatic
- officials
- D'Arignani's
- friend
- Energy unit
- of a kind
- Capit's anno
- 51 More men
- 52 Rainbow shape
- 53 Open
- 54 Fish
- 55 Chest sound
- 56 Amour
- 57 "Water-
- 58 tront"
- 59 Staircase
- 60 Apper
- 61 Algerian
- 62 governors
- 63 — out
- 64 (misde do)

DOWN

- Mate's call
- Severe pillar
- Fish
- Light device
- Covered floors
- Utopian
- Urchins
- Printing
- measures
- Or. pitcher
- Hemlock
- epitaph
- 11 Old style
- 12 — Porcena
- 13 (legendary
- 14 king)
- 15 Ready
- 16 Seed coverings
- 17 Future flower
- 18 Tread word
- 19 Wooden shoe
- 20 Buggy rail
- 21 Be in debt
- 22 Fish
- 23 Singer Adams
- 24 at
- 25 Legal paper
- 26 — Neuse
- 27 Extended one
- 28 Notable time
- 29 Carbohydrates
- 30 of a kind
- 31 Rock debris
- 32 Lines: abbr.
- 33 Mute Mark
- 34 Cliff
- 35 Government
- 36 aut.
- 37 Placing
- 38 Instruments
- 39 Clog e.g.
- 40 Sheep's
- 41 Short notice
- 42 Comic Johnson
- 43 Lily plant
- 44 Scott's hump
- 45 Completion

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. SPIRIT 2. GAIN 3. ROAD 4. AARON 5. ALIVE 6. ALIVE 7. LUMPS 8. DANCE 9. ALIVE 10. ALIVE 11. ALIVE 12. ALIVE 13. ALIVE 14. ALIVE 15. ALIVE 16. ALIVE 17. ALIVE 18. ALIVE 19. ALIVE 20. ALIVE 21. ALIVE 22. ALIVE 23. ALIVE 24. ALIVE 25. ALIVE 26. ALIVE 27. ALIVE 28. ALIVE 29. ALIVE 30. ALIVE 31. ALIVE 32. ALIVE 33. ALIVE 34. ALIVE 35. ALIVE 36. ALIVE 37. ALIVE 38. ALIVE 39. ALIVE 40. ALIVE 41. ALIVE 42. ALIVE 43. ALIVE 44. ALIVE 45. ALIVE 46. ALIVE 47. ALIVE 48. ALIVE 49. ALIVE 50. ALIVE 51. ALIVE 52. ALIVE 53. ALIVE 54. ALIVE 55. ALIVE 56. ALIVE 57. ALIVE 58. ALIVE 59. ALIVE 60. ALIVE 61. ALIVE 62. ALIVE 63. ALIVE 64. ALIVE 65. ALIVE 66. ALIVE 67. ALIVE 68. ALIVE 69. ALIVE 70. ALIVE 71. ALIVE 72. ALIVE 73. ALIVE 74. ALIVE 75. ALIVE 76. ALIVE 77. ALIVE 78. ALIVE 79. ALIVE 80. ALIVE 81. ALIVE 82. ALIVE 83. ALIVE 84. ALIVE 85. ALIVE 86. ALIVE 87. ALIVE 88. ALIVE 89. ALIVE 90. ALIVE 91. ALIVE 92. ALIVE 93. ALIVE 94. ALIVE 95. ALIVE 96. ALIVE 97. ALIVE 98. ALIVE 99. ALIVE 100. ALIVE 101. 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China, Portugal sign Macao deal

PEKING (R) — China and Portugal Monday signed an agreement to end more than four centuries of Portuguese rule over the tiny territory of Macao and return it to Chinese control in 1999.

Prime Ministers Zhao Ziyang of China and Anibal Cavaco Silva of Portugal signed the accord in the Great Hall of the People, sealing the future of Macao, a sleepy place compared with its bustling neighbour Hong Kong and best known for its casinos and annual motor race.

Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and President Li Xianmin joined in toasts at a glittering champagne ceremony to celebrate the return of Macao two years after Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

In a speech after the signing, Mr. Zhao hailed the formula under which Macao, like Hong Kong, is to keep its capitalist economic system for 50 years, after the handover.

"The principle of 'one country, two systems,' is an important state policy formulated by China to accomplish its great cause of

everything to maintain Macao's stability and promote economic development.

Under the agreement, Macao will become a special administrative region after the handover of power on Dec. 20, 1999, retaining a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign affairs and defence.

Macao's population of 300,000 includes more than 40,000 holders of Portuguese passports.

China has said its own nationals who are in this category will be able to use their Portuguese passports after 1999 but would not be entitled to Portuguese consular protection in Macao or elsewhere in China.

At a meeting before the ceremony, Mr. Deng told the Portuguese prime minister that the agreement was an instructive example on how to resolve problems between two states by negotiation.

Mr. Deng said Monday the policies of reform and opening to the outside world would continue for at least 70 years, the New

China News Agency reported. "Any change will only lead to opposition by the Chinese people," Mr. Deng said at the meeting with Mr. Cavaco Silva.

"Our reforms and open policy will remain unchanged for at least 70 years, and the more developed China becomes the more impossible it will be to sever international ties," the agency quoted Mr. Deng as saying.

Western diplomats in Peking have said China's international trade has been disrupted this year because of fears among foreign businessmen that Mr. Deng's reforms are threatened by a re-emergence of traditional Communist ideas.

The news agency quoted Mr. Deng as telling Mr. Cavaco Silva that it was impossible for China to change its policies when it needed the international market.

"The settlement of the Macao question has provided experience for settling international disputes and eliminating the world's hot spots," the agency quoted Mr. Deng as saying.

Nakasone's party suffers setback in local elections

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suffered a setback in Japan's weekend local elections because of his widely unpopular plan to introduce a sales tax, political analysts said Monday.

Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) held on to 11 prefectural governorships but failed in a key contest to recapture a governorship in Fukuoka, in southern Japan, which it lost four years ago, they said.

As had been expected, another LDP-backed candidate lost to a popular incumbent governor in Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido. The incumbent was supported by the Japan Socialist Party.

With full results still awaited for 2,670 prefectural assembly seats, the LDP had so far lost 92 seats they held at the time of the vote to the Socialists and Communists.

Mr. Nakasone told reporters: "I wouldn't say the proposed five per cent sales tax had no effect at all, but there were other factors, such as a low turnout and unusually cold weather."

But Noboru Goto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a long-time

friend of Mr. Nakasone, said the sales tax had obviously had an impact on the LDP's showing.

"The government should take action (on the sales tax) in regard to the people's wishes," Mr. Goto said.

The Home Affairs Ministry said the average turnout for the 13 gubernatorial elections was a record low 59.78 per cent, while the prefectural assembly polls drew an average of 66.66 per cent, also a record low.

Opposition parties said they regarded the elections as a referendum on the tax, part of a government move to reform Japan's tax system for the first time in 36 years, and would continue to demand its withdrawal.

Mr. Nakasone and other LDP leaders have already hinted they may delay implementing the tax, which had been scheduled for next January, and that they may cut its rate.

Last July Mr. Nakasone led his party to a landslide victory, winning 304 of the 512 seats in the lower house.

But since the introduction of the sales tax bill earlier this year, public opinion polls have shown his popularity rate rapidly falling to below 30 per cent.

Chun confirms scrapping plan for constitutional reform

SEOUL (R) — President Chun Doo Hwan said Monday he was scrapping plans for revising the South Korean constitution this year but would start down next year as scheduled after presidential elections.

Mr. Chun said in a televised speech that confrontation between ruling and opposition parties had made it impossible to achieve a parliamentary accord on constitutional change before his seven-year term ends on Feb. 25, 1988.

Mr. Chun said presidential elections would be held later this year and his successor would be chosen by an Electoral College of 5,300 people under the constitution he drafted.

"It has become impossible to amend the constitution during my tenure... In accordance with the existing constitution, I will turn the reins of government over to my successor when my term of office ends," he said.

Denver (AP) — Gary Hart, buoyed by strong name recognition and the confidence of a front-runner, sets out Monday for the Democratic presidential nomination that eluded him four years ago.

Sen. Hart, 50, scheduled two announcements, one at spectacular Red Rocks Amphitheatre west of Denver, a natural rock formation favoured by concert artists in the summertime, and the other in downtown Denver.

"Gary wrote the speech himself," campaign director Bill Dixon said. "He didn't want it written by a committee. Gary feels if he can't stand up and talk about why he wants to be president, without a text, he shouldn't run."

Dixon said Sen. Hart originally wanted to address reporters on the front lawn of his home at Troublesome Gulch, west of Denver, but when he was told there were to be 162 reporters present, and that stands for television cameras and photographers were necessary, he changed his mind.

Sen. Hart, who challenged the 1984 Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale until shortly before the 1984 Democratic National Convention, has managed to pay off all but about \$1.5 million of a campaign debt of nearly \$5 million.

At a reception Sunday night, Dixon told reporters, "that debt will be paid before the American public begins counting its ballots" in the current campaign.

Sen. Hart's collection effort will continue a policy from his 1984 campaign. "We're going to pay our debt

and we're going to do it without one cent of special-interest political action committee money," Sen. Hart said in February.

That was the policy that put his 1984 effort heavily in debt.

Now, Sen. Hart faces challenges from at least seven Democratic challengers. None of them has refused to accept money from political action committees.

They include Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, 53, Illinois Senator Paul Simon, 58, Delaware Senator Joseph Biden, 44; the Rev. Jesse Jackson, 45; Tennessee Senator Albert Gore Jr., 39; former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt, 48; and Missouri Representative Richard Gephardt, 46.

Sen. Hart's effort has collected little support so far from the Washington establishment in Congress, but campaign staff members point out that two other eventually successful candidates, Ronald Reagan and John F. Kennedy, had little support early in their tries.

Sen. Hart's slogan at the start of his political career in 1974 was, "they've had their turn, now it's our turn."

The slogan helped unseat Peter Dominick, Colorado's respected Republican U.S. senator in an election fired by Watergate (Dominick had termed it "insignificant").

Six years later, Sen. Hart won a second term, defeating Colorado Secretary of State Mary Estill Buchanan by about 20,000 votes.

Sen. Hart chose not to run for the Senate in 1986 in order to prepare for his presidential bid.

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Canton bans disco dancing for students

HONG KONG (R) — Canton's education authorities have banned disco dancing for students after an alarming decline in academic standards, a local newspaper reports. The Canton Evening Post said in its Sunday edition, which reached here Monday, that the decision was made by the city's Education Department, which said the quality of schoolwork had been falling in recent years. The newspaper said hotels and discotheques would be fined if they were found to have admitted students. Hotels and restaurants were ordered to discontinue afternoon "tea dances" for students. A dancing craze has swept the south China city since Peking introduced its open-door policy in 1979.

5 held for bid to smuggle panda hides

HONG KONG (R) — Five men were arrested in China for trying to smuggle out panda hides for sale in Hong Kong, an official Chinese news agency reported Monday. The China News Service, monitored in Hong Kong, said the five were arrested last week at Shantou, in the southern province of Guangdong, after they tried to smuggle out on fishing boats the hides of five giant pandas. China has banned the hunting of giant pandas, which are a protected species. The men told police they had agreed to sell the hides for 68,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$8,700) each to a businessman in the British colony, the China News Service said.

St. Clare's birthdate mystery solved

ASSISI, Italy (R) — Scientists said Monday they had determined the year in which Saint Clare was born from an examination of bone relics. The exact birthdate of Clare, a friend of Saint Francis and the founder of the religious order of the Poor Clares, had been uncertain. But tests on remains preserved in a glass case and visited by thousands of pilgrims every year indicate she was born in 1195; a scientific report said. The remains were returned to the church dedicated to the saint. They had been removed last November for the tests and for preservation treatment. Clare, who came from a wealthy Italian family, ran away from home as a teenager to join a nunnery attached to the community of Saint Francis. She died in 1253 and was canonised two years later.

Works of Salieri enjoy revival

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — The works of composer Antonio Salieri, whose fame was eclipsed by the genius of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, are enjoying a revival thanks to a college professor and, of course, Mozart. Salieri, whose rivalry with Mozart was dramatised in the 1984 film *Amadeus*, was featured in weekend concerts that included the first public performance of one of his major works since his lifetime. Musicologist James Schatkin Hettrick, who has been studying Salieri's work since the 1960s, came across the 182-year-old manuscript for the Mass in B-flat in Salieri's own hand at a Vienna library in 1983. She made a copy of the work, which she described as unjustly neglected, and transcribed it into modern musical notation. The mass, believed to have been heard publicly in 1822, was performed along with a 1773 Salieri organ concerto at Rider College in New Jersey, where Ms. Hettrick is an associate professor of music. The programme included a work by Beethoven, who studied under Salieri, but no Mozart. Salieri "was a composer of tremendous importance in his day," Ms. Hettrick said.

Illegal bookies net \$2.5 billion

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Illegal bookmaking syndicates in Singapore and Malaysia net five billion ringgit (\$2.5 billion) annually, police has said. Police Inspector-General Tan Sri Mohammad Haniff Omar told reporters legitimate betting turnover on horse-racing was only a fraction of this sum. "It is for this reason that we and our Singapore counterparts are going all out to eradicate this menace," he said, adding that Malaysian police were seeking extra powers to combat illegal bookmaking. Horse race meetings are jointly organised by Malaysia and Singapore. Haniff said the police figures came from intelligence reports.

Reagan backs Baby M decision

MANCHESTER N.H. (R) — President Reagan said in an interview that a court decision granting custody of "Baby M" to the couple who hired another woman to bear her was correct. "I do think that the judge made the right decision in the Baby M case," Mr. Reagan said in an interview published by the Manchester Sunday News and Union Leader. "And I think it was a tragedy that the whole thing happened." The president, making his first public comments on the controversial surrogate mother case, said in an interview he gave the newspaper that a New Jersey court was correct in granting custody to William and Elizabeth Stern, who hired Mary Beth Whitehead to bear the baby.

Magnetic light bulb wins first prize

GENEVA (AP) — A Frenchman who invented a better light bulb won first prize out of some 1,000 entries at the 1987 Geneva International Invention Fair, organisers announced. Jean Fritsch, 42, a banker, invented a magnetic electric light bulb which makes it easier and safer to replace bulbs, a press release said. The base of the bulb consists of a metallic plate and the socket has two magnets sunk into plastic, the press release said. "With just one hand and no effort, the magnetic bulb can be fitted into the electric supply," it said. Fritsch has received some 50 offers for contracts from manufacturers and financiers since the fair opened on April 3, said the release. It listed advantages of the invention as lower production costs than the current system, longer bulb life and no risk of electrocution.

Clothed skeleton found in apartment

NEW YORK (AP) — A man who asked an elderly couple to rent him the basement apartment of their home found it occupied by a clothed skeleton, apparently the remains of the last tenant, police said Saturday. Investigators were having difficulty gaining information from the aged couple, but they believed the skeleton was that of a 65-to-80-year-old man whose first name was Teddy, said police spokesman Norris Hollomon. "He was possibly the handyman, who said if I clean up your place, can I live here," said Hollomon. "And no one's seen him since. Another guy came today for the same thing and that's who found the skeleton." Hollomon said investigators did not know when the dead man moved into the house in Brooklyn. They believed he had relatives in the city, but they had no other clues, Hollomon said. The skeleton, found on the floor of the basement apartment, was clad in brown and white checkered pants, a green sweater and a blue jacket, Hollomon said. Investigators did not know how long the man had been dead, he said. Police did not release the names of the home's elderly owners.

U.S. crime count drops in 1986

WASHINGTON (AP) — The amount of crime in the United States edged lower in 1986, continuing a trend that began five years ago, according to a federal survey of households. The number of rapes, robberies and burglaries rose last year, while there were declines in assaults, "personal thefts and household larcenies," the Bureau of Justice statistics said in a report issued Sunday. Nearly 34.2 million crimes were committed in 1986, down 1.9 per cent from 34.9 million the previous year, the bureau reported. The crime count for 1985 had been the lowest in the history of the survey, which began in 1973. The peak year for crime in the survey's 14-year history was 1981, when 41.5 million crimes were committed. The decline has been steady since then, with some researchers attributing the trend to a decline in the size of the most crime-prone group, people in their late teens and early 20s.

U.S. may raze new Moscow embassy

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. officials, fearing the new U.S. embassy in Moscow is so riddled with listening devices it may have to be torn down, said Secretary of State George Shultz will raise the issue in his Kremlin talks.

"We may have to get to the point" of having to raze the new embassy building, Arthur Hartman, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, said Sunday.

President Reagan on Saturday warned the Soviet Union that its espionage activities had gone too far and said Mr. Shultz would raise the issue in his talks. Mr. Shultz, arriving in Moscow Monday, is to meet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and will probably also see Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Hartman, who only recently left his Moscow post, said in a television interview that he accepted responsibility for the breakdown in security at the embassy.

"I think I failed in terms of a lack of imagination as to whether a Marine... would actually go to the extreme of committing treason," he said.

Manila foils plot to seize foreign schoolchildren

MANILA (R) — A coup plot in which disgruntled soldiers planned to hold children hostage at Manila's International School and force President Corazon Aquino to step down has been "temporarily neutralised," intelligence sources said Monday.

Brigadier-General Alexander Aguirre told reporters forces loyal to Mrs. Aquino had taken pre-emptive steps by securing the school and vital installations the rebel group had planned to seize before May 11 legislative elections.

He hinted that forces loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos were behind the plot, saying it was connected with three previous coup attempts thwarted by the military.

He called the plot, allegedly

campaign to undermine U.S.-Soviet relations by U.S. hard-liners.

"Some people probably are interested in spoiling the atmosphere and to make it difficult for us to deal with serious problems instead of having this scandal about the bugging," former Soviet diplomat Valentin Bereznev said in a television interview.

Under an agreement between the two countries, Soviet diplomats will not be allowed to move into their new embassy office building in Washington until the United States is ready to open the doors of its new Moscow complex.

The New York Times said today the United States is angry about Soviet espionage at its Moscow embassy, but the real source of the anger may be that Washington was out-maneuvred.

"Both sides bug embassies and develop agents the cause for outrage is that the American side seems to have been badly outsmarted," the newspaper said in an editorial.

Hindu refugees refuse to return to Punjab

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — More than 1,300 Hindu families who fled Sikh terrorism in Punjab have refused all inducements to leave the capital and return to their strife-torn Sikh-dominated state, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

UNI said Sunday a committee of Hindu and Sikh leaders failed to persuade the 1,336 families registered in New Delhi to return home to Punjab.

The growing Hindu-Sikh divide in the northern Punjab state is considered a formidable problem for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

"None of us will return until complete normalcy is restored in the state," said Tika Raj, president of the Oppressed Hindu Families Organisation, the major refugee group.

"We need no persuasion and financial help from the government," said Buta Ram, a migrant. "We will return to our homes, the day Punjab becomes normal."

Punjab officials said the committee offered a package including a lower income group house at a fixed price near the capital of Chandigarh, an industrial plot and a subsidised bank loan of 25,000 rupees (\$2,000).

At first, 80 families agreed to return, said committee Chairman Maj. Singh Ubokhe, the Punjab revenue minister. But he said they were dissuaded "at the insistence of some Hindu organisations."

Hindus in Punjab have fled Sikh terrorist killings of Hindus, extortion against Hindu traders, as well as hate mail and threats.

Recently Sikh fundamentalists have been attacking Hindu-run liquor, cigarette, tobacco, muton, poultry shops to enforce a new Sikh austerity.

That campaign, too, has made Hindus flee the state where both religions once lived in harmony and mingled socially.

The full extent of the Hindu exodus from Punjab is not known. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Hindus have fled strife-torn terrorist areas to safer parts of the state. Hindus also have moved to neighbouring states, but there is no complete nationwide total.

Sikhs, in turn, have fled New Delhi and other areas in response to backlash riots by Hindus. No complete statistics are available.

Tamil rebels kill 5

COLOMBO (Agencies) — Tamil rebels tied five civilians to lamp-posts and shot them dead and also attacked military camps with mortar bombs despite the Sri Lankan government's unilateral ceasefire, the government said Monday.

It said in a statement that the lamp-post killings were committed by Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam guerrilla group on Saturday night in the eastern district of Trincomalee.

The Tigers have pinned notes on the victims, three Tamils and two Muslims, including a woman, saying that they were executed for being traitors, the statement said.

Officials said the Tigers usually punished police informants by tying them to lamp-posts and shooting them in the head.

Rebels, fighting for an independent homeland for Tamils on the Sinhalese-dominated island, attacked military camps on the northern Jaffna peninsula with mortar bombs on Saturday, when the government's ceasefire came into operation, the statement said.

It said its security forces adhered to the ceasefire and did not retaliate since the home-made bombs fell short of their targets.

Three security men were injured by a rebel mine explosion on Saturday near an army camp at Thondamanar in Jaffna the statement said.

It said security forces in the main army camp in Jaffna Fort heard grenade explosions and machine-gun fire from various parts of Jaffna city throughout Saturday night.

The statement said it was feared the Tigers, the most powerful guerrilla group, was killing its rivals and those who refused to join it.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulthumudali, announcing the 10-day ceasefire on Friday, said the security forces would take defensive action if they were attacked.

He said the security forces were unilaterally ceasing offensive action to enable both the Sinhalese and Tamil communities to celebrate peacefully their new year, which dawned Tuesday according to astrologers.

"We're going to pay our debt

Pope ends 19-city tour of Latin America

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Pope John Paul II headed for Rome after a marathon two-week, 19-city tour of Latin America, leaving behind a fresh controversy over the role of the Catholic Church in Argentina's "dirty war."

Raul Alfonsin, Argentina's first civilian president after eight years of military rule, made farewell to the Pontiff in a low-key ceremony at Buenos Aires Ezeiza Airport at the end of the three-nation tour, his 33rd journey outside Italy.

The Pope, who began the day celebrating Palm Sunday mass in the capital's broad Ninth of July Avenue, the first time a modern Pontiff has opened Easter week outside Rome, later fuelled the debate over human rights abuses during military rule, praising local bishops' roles in saving lives.

"I know of your stern statements condemning that violence and seeking reconciliation. I know of your selfless undertakings that saved lives, thus bearing witness to demands set forth in the Gospel," the Pope told the Argentine Bishops' Conference.

Human rights groups accused many senior Argentine clergymen of supporting the military in its "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas in which at least 9,000

people disappeared. They said few spoke against the arbitrary detentions and torture that were commonplace at the time.

Argentine Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel, speaking at a news conference before the Pope's speech to bishops, reiterated accusations that most of Argentina's Catholic hierarchy had been "accomplices of the dictatorship" and that some had even "justified torture."

Perez Esquivel accused the local church hierarchy of preventing human rights organisations from meeting the Pope during his visit to Argentina, the final stage of trip that also took in Uruguay and Chile.

In a meeting with young people on Sunday night, the Pope made his first reference of the tour to the events of the "dirty war," saying: "May there be no more kidnapping victims and disappeared people."

A government deadline for filing human rights abuse charges against military personnel for their role in the "dirty war," the so-called "punto final" (full stop) has divided Argentines and been strongly resisted by human rights groups.

The Pope also spoke against divorce in Argentina, a con-

troversial issue in the predominantly Catholic country where legislation is currently being debated to legalise it.

His speeches in Argentina were more direct than those in Chile, where his main theme was reconciliation in the country divided by 13 years of military rule.

The Chilean visit, which included meetings with the church human rights group and slum-dwellers feeling the brunt of Chile's orthodox economic policies, was marked by violent clashes between police and youths protesting at the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

Gen. Pinochet met the Pope three times and departed from protocol to give a speech when bidding him farewell at the airport, a gesture that Mr. Alfonsin did not repeat.

Pope returns to Rome

ROME (R) — Pope John Paul returned to Rome Monday after a two-week tour of Latin America. The Pope's Boeing 747 arrived at Rome's Ciampino Airport 20 minutes ahead of schedule at 1.10 p.m. (1110 GMT) after a 13-hour flight from Buenos Aires.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.	
WEEKLY BRIDGE	
Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠AQ1054 ♣J8 ♠AJ76 ♦93 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West Pass Pass 1♦ Pass 2♥ Pass ? What action do you take?	Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠QJ1083 ♠A8 0765 ♦983 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1♥ 2♦ ? What action do you take?
Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠AK765 ♠AKQJ7 ♦93 ♦6. The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1♦ 2♦ Dble Pass ? What action do you take?	Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠K87 ♠AQ10854 ♠Q8 ♦742 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass Pass 1♥ 1♦ ? What do you bid now?
Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠AKQ8 ♠Q872 ♠Q8 ♦A104 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1NT Pass Pass Dble Pass 2♥ Pass ? What do you bid now?	Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠AKJ76 ♠K8 0862 ♦853 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1♦ 2♥ 1NT Pass Pass 2♥ Pass ? What action do you take?